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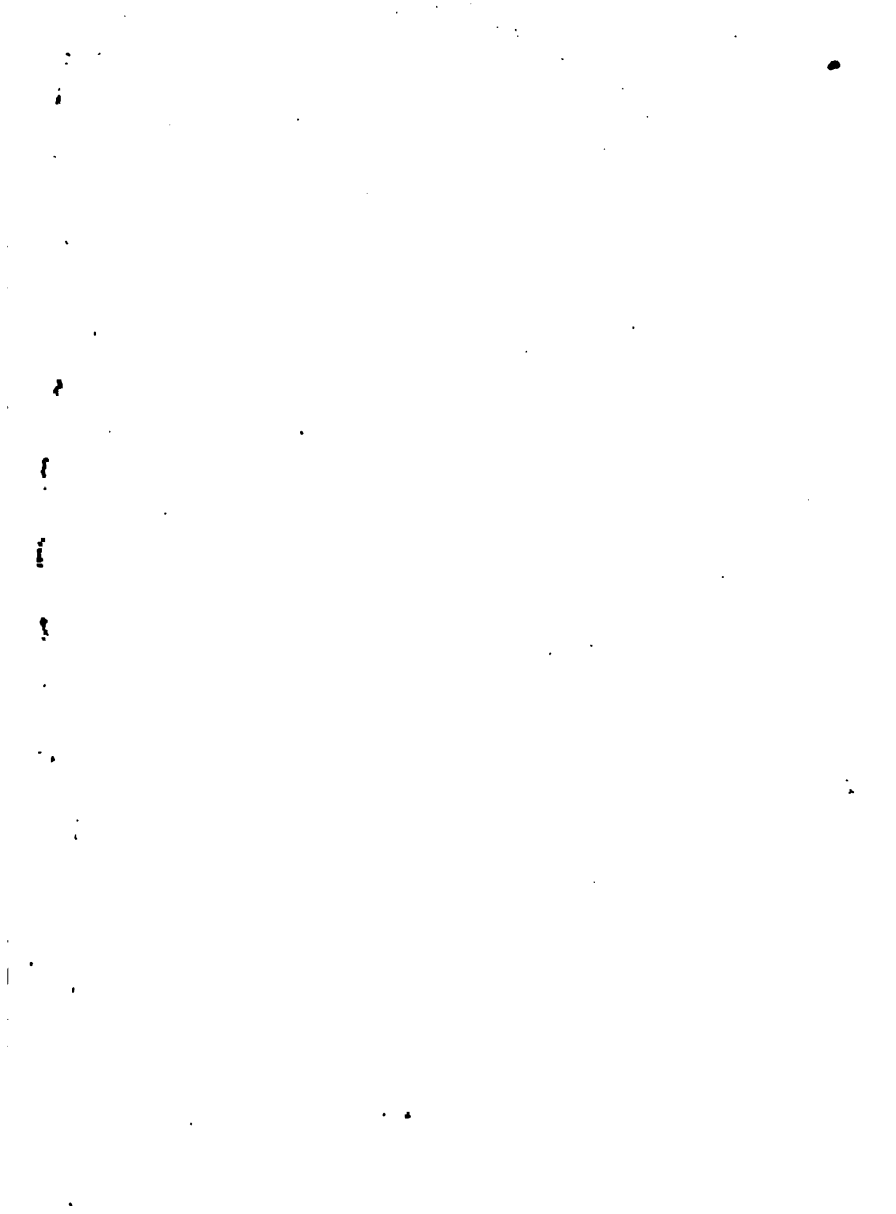
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View from the bridge at New York

*Private*

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# THREE DAYS AT TRIESTE

EDITED

BY

S. FORMIGGINI, P. KANDLER,  
P. REVOLTELLA AND J. B. SCRINZI.

EDITION OF TEN THOUSAND COPIES

*in four languages.*

*Illustrated with a map, engravings in steel, and wood cuts.*

(With a Preface specially adapted to the English edition.)

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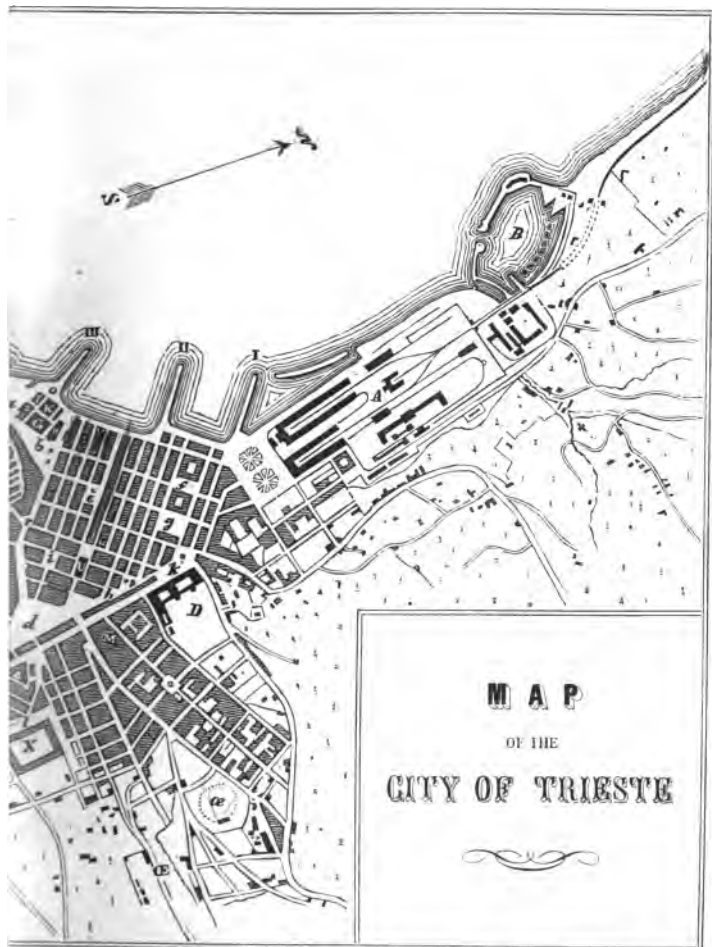




*a* Piazza grande  
*b* « della Borsa  
*c* « Lipsia  
*d* « della Legna  
*e* « del Ponte Rosso  
*f* « della Dogana  
*g* « dei Carradori  
*h* « S. Giovanni  
*i* « Gadolla  
*k* « della Caserma

*l* Piazza dell' Ospitale  
*m* « Giuseppina  
*n* Pescheria  
*o* Molo S. Carlo  
*p* Piazzale di S. Giusto  
*q* Barriera Vecchia  
*r* Corso  
*s* Canal grande  
*t* Polizia  
*u* Posta

*v* Hôtel de la Ville  
*x* Locanda grande  
*y* Aquila nera  
*z* Hôtel de France  
*1* Molo Klutsch  
*II* « del Sale  
*III* « S. Carlo  
*IV* « della Saffia  
*V* « Ferdinando  
*VI* « Sartorio

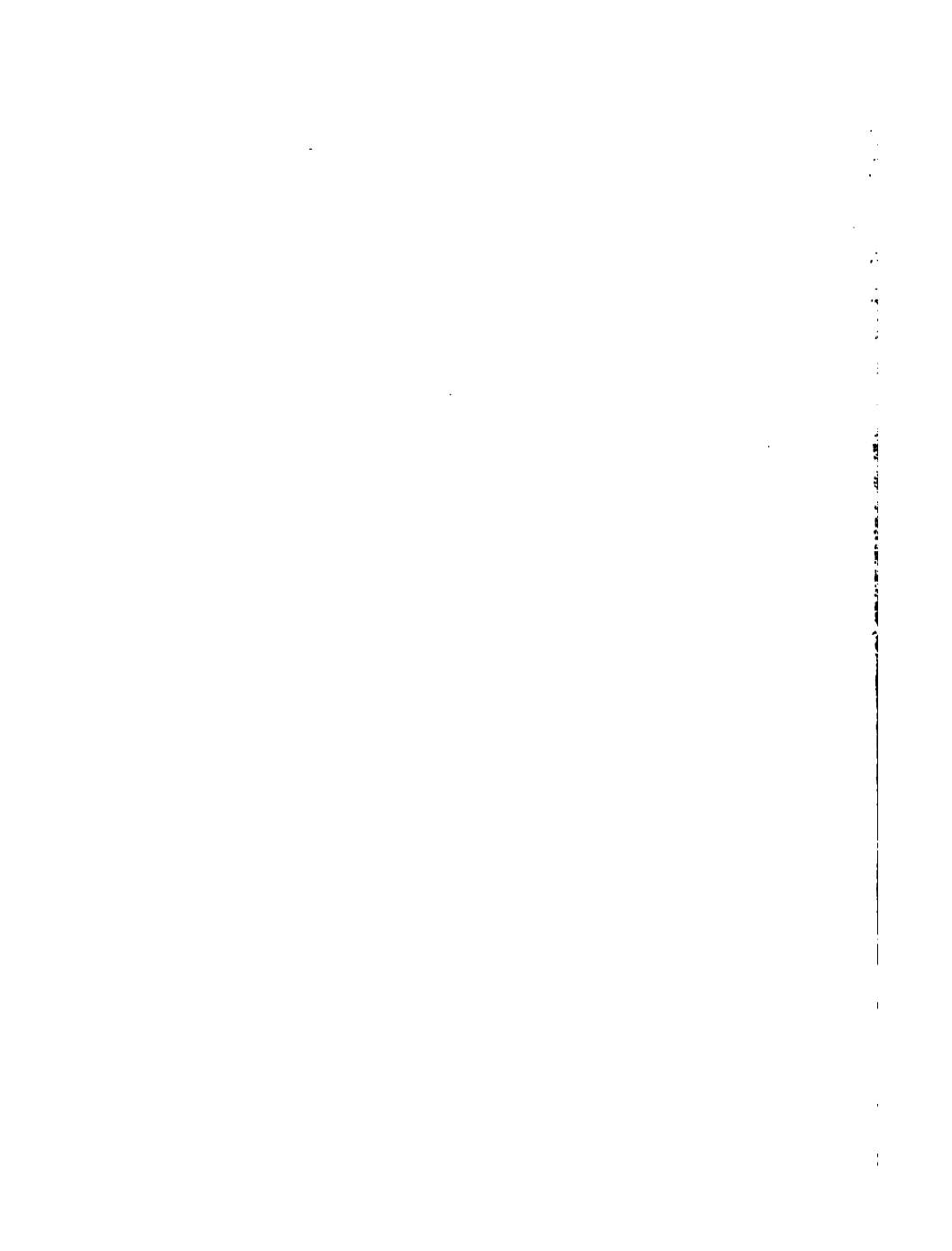


**M A P**  
OF THE  
**CITY OF TRIESTE**

VII Fanale  
A Strada ferrata  
B Lazzaretto nuovo  
C " vecchio  
D Caserma grande  
E Castello  
F Sanza  
G Tergesteo  
H Borsa  
I Palazzo Governiale

K Teatro grande  
L " L'Armonia  
M " Mauroner  
N S. Andrea  
O Stabilimento tecnico  
P Arsenale del Lloyd  
Q S. Giusto  
R S. Maria maggiore  
S S. Pietro  
T B. V. del Soccorso

U S. Antonio nuovo  
V Casa dei Poveri  
X Ospitale  
Y Cappucini  
Z S. Giacomo  
Æ Comando di Marina  
∞ Giardino pubblico  
XX Stabilimento Gas  
OE Boschetto







*Shade*

6

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## TO THE READER.

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A general opinion appears to prevail, that Trieste, a modern and mercantile city, offers no attractions which can afford interest to its visitors beyond its imposing aspect, its pleasant position, the beauty of its hills, its wide and handsome streets, and the clean and imposing appearance of its houses; all which may be seen and admired in a rapid passing glance, without occasion to arrest the progress to examine more closely its edifices, institutions, works of art, and public buildings. All this however is as nothing, if we can but have the merit of drawing the attention of the hasty traveller to see, know, and appreciate, the interesting and the beautiful.

Besides, this idea, however founded, or by whatever fed, is far from being correct; for here may be found monumental relics of the days of old, while Trieste new in the exercise of its commercial activity, and crowned with the prosperous fruits of enterprise, far from neglecting the fine arts, turns towards them with an encouraging smile and fostering hand, promoting the varied works which attest the progress of this cosmopolitan colony, and places young Trieste in the rank of other cities, where the traveller finds no scanty means to







Mercantile genius, legal acumen, and medical talent of the first order, have all been alike interested in rendering this book a faithful guide.

To this the translator can bear honest testimony,

„THREE DAYS AT TRIESTE“

being the title, naturally suggests the idea of

HOW TO SEE TRIESTE IN THREE DAYS;

and with this view all the leading objects named therein, together with some few others, are so arranged as to be accessible within that period. Those who have more time to devote, may amply employ it, according as their taste may point to the love of nature, the works of art, scientific subjects or industrial progress, while those whose time is more curtailed will be enabled to select those objects which more especially interest them. This premised, it remains only to state that the *Hôtel de la Ville* is assumed as the starting point, presuming that to be the spot where the traveller is located, as unquestionably the first in point of situation, extent, and the concourse of its visitors; although numerous others are to be found of high respectability and comfort, with a tariff adapted to the requirements of all.

**First Day.**

The active English traveller is generally an early riser, and where so much is to be seen in so short a space of time, he well need be. The morning preparations finished, let him first proceed to the „*Maria*“ *baths* (page 66) and having

admired the elegant and commodious establishment, gain a hearty appetite for breakfast by an invigorating dip in the translucent sea. The *toilette* made, and the morning meal disposed of, let him visit the *Borsa* and *Tergesteum* (pages 61, 63) then take a carriage, and proceeding by the *Piazza grande* (where is an excellent fruit, flower, and vegetable market) pass the *Sanità*, or Health Office, and along the handsome streets of the *Lazzaretto vecchio* and *nuova Sanità*, at the junction of which, distinguished by its noble proportions and the sculpture-ornamented roof, stands the *Revoltella Palace*, marked out for a visit on the second days route, and more particularly described at page 55 after which, passing the residences of the British, French, and Prussian Consuls, he will arrive at the *Naval Clothing Establishment* (page 114) immediately before reaching which, on the same side of the way, is the abode now occupied by the widow of Don Carlos of Spain. Passing onwards will be found the beautiful and much frequented fashionable walk and drive of St. Andrea, embellished with banks of flowers, and fast increasing plantations; at the entrance, on a rising ground, stands a somewhat neglected villa, once the abode of the Princess Elisa Baciocchi, sister of the first Napoleon, after whose death the same villa was the residence of her sister, widow of Murat. Just beyond the point which forms the junction of the promenade and carriage drive, is the *Trieste Mechanical Establishment* (page 84) which having seen, a very short distance will lead to the *Arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd's*. Returning, a boat with two men being taken, a delightful view from the sea may be enjoyed on the return to dinner at the Hôtel; after which, the day may be wound up, as inclination may prompt, by a visit to the Grand Theatre, a lounge in the numerous and handsome Cafes, or

another visit to the reading rooms of the Tergesteum to peruse the morning news of London and Paris, received by telegraph.

### Second Day.

Still proceeding upon the presumption of the early and active habits of our traveller, he may while away an hour before breakfast in regarding the external ornaments of the handsome *Hôtel* in which he is located, its statuary and medallions, and also survey the pile of building denominated the *Carciotti Palace* (page 70), and take a glimpse of the bronze statue of the *Piazza della Borsa*, and the marble group of the fountain in the *Piazza maggiore* (page 107). The next centre of attraction is the *Duomo* or *Cathedral*, in close proximity with its adjunct *Bell tower*, the *Castle*, and *Winckelman's museum* (pages 31—39). The best ascent for a stranger to the Cathedral is turning to the left from the top of the *Via del Fontanone vecchio* just before arriving at the *Anglican Church* (page 46) which will be distinguished on the right by its pillared portico, he will then pass under *Richard's Arch*, emerging almost in front of *S. Maria Maggiore* (once the Jesuit's Church) [page 43] coming out of which is that of the *Helvetian* (page 45), and proceeding by the gentle well paved acclivity to his destination, will observe on the right, a little in advance of the fort which crowns the summit of the opposite hill, a small round tower surmounted by a flag-staff; — this marks the residence in Trieste of the brother of the Emperor, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, and his Imperial and Royal Consort, the cousin of England's

Queen. These objects having had their due attention, the *Civic Museum* in the *Piazza Lipsia*, on the same side as the Church of *S. Maria del Soccorso* (page 50) is next in order; from whence, having by the courtesy of its owner obtained the readily accorded privilege of the *entrée*, he will proceed to the gem of modern Trieste, the *Palazzo Revoltella* (page 55) which well elucidates what may be produced by the combination of wealth and taste. Amongst minor objects, the thorough English comfort and domestic conveniences of the bed and bath rooms of the Chevalier Revoltella are worthy of notice, as also two excellent optical pictures of the Port and neighbourhood, in the southwest angles of the apartments on the first and second stories, formed by the adaptation of the camera-oscuro to decorative architecture.

The refreshment of the inward man must now be attended to, and after returning to his Hotel to lunch, he will drive through the animated street of the *Corso*, and the noble and spacious avenue of the *Corsia Stadion*, at the commencement of which see the *Chiozza soap Manufactory* (page 112), and after alighting at the *Public Garden* (page 86) go onwards to the *Villa Bottacin*, and thence by the enchanting drive which conducts to the *Villa Revoltella* (page 93); then visit the *Villa Ferdinandiana* (page 89) or as it is often termed the *Jäger* (Huntsman) [page id.]. Here our traveller must on no account omit to dine, either within or *al fresco* as disposed, and contemplate the transcendent prospect over a bottle of such wine as is rarely found in similar establishments, the cellars rivaling those of the Hôtel de la Ville.

Descending towards Trieste, will be observed on the right the *Stearine Candle Manufactory* of Mess. Slocovich, Machlig and Legat, and the Hôtel will be again reached by

the same route as on leaving for the outward excursion. A visit to the very elegant *Armonia Theatre* will serve to wind up the second day's enjoyments.

### Third Day.

Should the weather prove propitious, a delightful excursion may be made to the Archducal *Castle of Miramar* and the hydraulic works which supply the waters conveyed by the *Aurisina aqueduct*. On returning, the other objects embraced within the limits of the city may visited, none of which are at any great distance from each other. The Church of *Saint Antonio Nuovo* (page 74) is remarkable for its commanding position at the extremity of the Grand Canal, generally crowded with shipping from all parts of the world; the *Greek Church* on the quay is also well worthy of a visit, as is its sister church of the *Illyrians*, and thence to the *Hospital* and new *Poor-House*. Should time permit, and the taste of the voyager bend in such direction, the *Imperial and Royal Arsenal* and the *Prisons* may be also visited; — but for these, special permissions must be procured. Of the many neighbouring villas by which city is overlooked, of which space would not permit a detailed account, some are well worthy of note especially those of the Chevalier Sartorio, the Chevalier Gossleth, the Belgian Consul Joseph Mompurgo Esq., and the Chevalier Giannichesi, Consul for the Kingdom of Greece.

An afternoon drive however to the *Necropolis*, must by no means be omitted. Here the toleration of the Austrian Government has placed at the disposal of all creeds the sacred ground where

»Each in his narrow cell forever laid«

repose the ashes of those from whose view is for ever hidden the rapidly improving city of whose inhabitants they once for a period more or less brief formed a part.

The arrangement of the Necropolis in regard to space has been admirably regulated ; each community having ground allotted in the proportion which its professors bear to the aggregate population. That of the Roman Catholic Church, as the dominant religion, is of course, the largest, and contains many monuments, alike creditable to the piety and good taste of those who have raised them, and the artists who have carried out the designs of the survivors. All the cemeteries, in fact, contain sepulchral records of those whose remains repose in peace beneath the hallowed soil, of various degrees of merit, but among these stands preeminently conspicuous the Angel of the Resurrection, a prodigy of art, both in conception and execution, sculptured by Ferrari, in the tomb of Taddeo de Reyer, and which would of itself well repay a visit. This masterpiece will be found in the Roman Catholic ground. The portion allotted to the Swiss and German Protestants is distinguished for the elegancy with which it is laid out, and communicates with, though divided from, that devoted to the members of the Anglican faith, to which there is a distinct portal.

On the road to the *Campo Santo* will be seen, on an eminence commanding a fine prospect both of sea and land, the new Church consecrated in 1854 to St. James the Apostle, from the designs of the architect, Signor Sforzi.

In the evening, the Grand and Armonia Theatres having been already visited, there remains but that of the *Mauroner* (page 76), on the return from which the traveller will



probably find that „Three days in Trieste“ have been spent so pleasantly at to give him the inclination to spent three more.

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To those who have somewhat more time to devote than the brief space which will be so fully occupied in viewing the objects planned out in order in the preceding sketch, various excursions of interest offer. Amongst these, the Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd, twice going to and returning from, the coast of Dalmatia, coasting along the delightful shores of Istria, give an opportunity of visiting the far famed, although comparatively seldom visited magnificent remains of the noble amphitheatre of Pola, a noble monument of fallen grandeur which may well vie with it's sister rivals the Coliseum of Rome and the amphitheatres of Nismes and Verona, as well as the other Roman antiquities with which the neighbourhood abounds. Nor are the wonders of Pola alone confined to the days of old: the Imperial and Royal Dockyard, under the fostering genius of the house of Hapsburgh, shows the rising naval greatness of the Empire, indebted in no small degree to the brother of its imperial ruler the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian. The visitors of Portsmouth, Plymouth and Cherbourg, will not return disappointed from their inspection of the dockyards of Pola.

Aquileja also so frequently referred to in the historical notices at the commencement of this Work, will well repay a visit, rich as it is in remains of Roman magnificence, recalling to the memory the horific scenes at the time of its devastation by „the scourge of God“ the ruthless Attila. The

Grottoes of Corniale and Adelsberg, and the Imperial and Royal stables and breeding and training establishments of the far famed race of Lipizza horses will also be found well worthy of a visit.

The enchanting and delightful grotta of Corniale, or Vileniza, alluded to at page 102 may be easily reached in a carriage drive of two hours; half an hour before arriving at which the celebrated stud of Lipizza (see page 103) will excite the interest of every admirer of that noble animal the horse.

To Adelsberg, three hours by the railway will conduct the traveller, and afford him an opportunity of gazing on its stupendous cavernous wonder; and either in going or returning he will be enabled to inspect at Prestranek, the auxiliary establishment to that of Lipizza, which was visited by the reigning Emperor a little more than twelve months ago, on his return to his capital after inaugurating the opening of the railway between Vienna and Trieste, an undertaking daily developing the resources of this vast Empire, and extending the commercial importance of the city of Trieste.

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Having thus shewn the best distribution of time during „Three days at Trieste“, there remains but little to adjoin. No list of tradesmen or favorite establishments has been introduced, from a desire to avoid all possible suspicion of sinister motives; and moreover, where most are good, selection would be invidious. It may not however be amiss to annex a list of those places, the knowledge of which is especially essential to the traveller, and with this view the following pages contain a Directory to the Consular residences, Post and Passport Offices. In conclusion, the translator

would express to all who read these lines, his firm persuasion that at the termination of „Three days at Trieste“, they will unite in that admiration of the city, its environs, their inhabitants and institutions, which is so sincerely accorded by him whose pride it is to subscribe himself.

**A true born Englishman.**

Trieste, September 1858.

## HISTORICAL NOTICES.

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Trieste, as its name, and tradition indicates was already a city even previous to the period of its conquest by the Romans, one hundred and seventy nine years before the Christian era, and was leagued with those other places of the Istrian shore of Thracian origin, which lowest in the scale of civilisation, infested the Adriatic with their piracies. The Thracians of Adriatic Istria, migrated from the Black sea, navigating the rivers, and passing the Julian Alps, at the foot of which on the southern side stands Trieste, while Emona, now Lubiana, equally of Thracian origin, stands on their Oriental base.

Aquileja was planted by the Romans to keep in check the Istrians and the Mountaineers, by both of whom they were held in fear, and who in the first encounter with the army moving from Aquileja were defeated, and the entire province, from the Timavus to Arsa, being brought under the yoke and garrisoned, was shortly Romanized; and Trieste reduced to an ante-mural fortress of Aquileja, served as a bridle to the Giapidi, who occupied the rear of the Alps. The period which elapsed between the conquest and the civil wars which commenced with the assassination of the dictator Julius

Cesar, were for Trieste far from prosperous, for the narrow tract of land at the back, and the rare navigation of the Adriatic, subjected it to overthrow from the attacks of the Giapidi.

During the civil wars of the republic, Augustus restored it, added colonists, amplified its territories; and conquering Noricum and Pannonia, reviving commerce, and defending the Adriatic with his fleets placed Trieste as a subsidiary of Aquileja, which developed itself until it became the emporium of the great cis — Danubian provinces. Better times commenced with Trajan and Adrian, when the empire, enlarged by the conquest of Dacia, the rule of Pannonia, and the multiplied colonies and garrisons, this heart of the Adriatic formed the centre of the radius of roads converging from the Danubian provinces, and the movements of Rome and Italy.

The great Roman road coming from central Italy commenced at Flaminium, beyond the Julian Alps branched off in directions which communicated with Vienna, Buda and Esseck, to Salina by Bosnia and Spalato, and further still to Dacia, and the mouths of the Danube, to Constantinople.

Dacia abandoned, Pannonia lost, Italy opened to the incursions of a new people, Trieste escaped the devastating scourge of Attila, who destroyed Aquileja and carried havoc and destruction in his path, and was not in a bad condition during the reign of the Goths, who held Pannonia, Noricum, and Dalmatia, and had in respect the ordinances and institutions of the Romans.

The Gothic dominion being overthrown and that of the Byzantine erected in its stead, Trieste remained to the latter when Alboin with his Longobardi and other nations took the great valley of the Po, carrying with them that disorder and

utter ignorance of civil government, and the violence which rendered them so much detested. Trieste on this side was the last city of the Byzantines, Cividale the first of the Longobardi, the Timavus formed the boundary of the two states and the islands of the Venetian estuary, Ravenna, with Istria yielded obedience to the Byzantines, who ruled by a Vicegerent at Ravenna with the title of Exarch; nor were, these the worst times for Trieste. The kingdom of the Longobardi having fallen by the victorious arms of Charlemagne, Istria was taken possession of in 789 although no war existed between the Franks and the Byzantines, and remained afterwards in pacific possession of the former, who consolidated their kingdom in Italy. Other events now supervened in the interior regions of the upper Adriatic. The Esarchs displaced, and the Byzantines themselves powerless from their too great distance, Ravenna fell into the hands of the Longobardi, the maritime province, which in memorial of, and as forming the great part of the territory bears the name of Venice, remained unshaken, and the Chiefs, under the title of Dukes and Ipati, ruled in the room of the Esarchs.

Charlemagne attempted to subject these, as he had Istria and Dalmatia, but experienced a defeat in the waters of Malomoco, and was constrained to recognise them as independent of the kingdom of the Franks, while the Byzantines treated them with such generosity that they became free in fact as well as in right, and formed that celebrated power, which firm in Council, prudent in resolve, and strong in arms, was of longer duration than the other states.

Venice held not then the Istrian sovereignty, it preserved its own form of government; but divers exactions of contributions in arms money and goods, and the obligation to serve

in the fleets for the protection of the Adriatic, gave rise to questions which became more grave through the change of policy preponderating in the Adriatic, by the concentration of commerce and the pretensions inherent to the possession of power.

Istria, passed to the Franks, saw its ancient form of government changed by the introduction of the Baronial system, so that the province was given to the Marquisses elevated to the title of Dukes of Carinthia, that of Trieste to its own proper Bishops: the Municipality being abolished and reduced to citizens, all exercise of power remained, in the hands of Gastaldo the Bishop. Enlarged, by the peace of Costenza, the power of the Barons opposed to that of the Princes, and the Communes to the Barons, the Marquisate of Istria was, about the year 1200 transferred the Patriarchs of Aquileja. The Bishops of Trieste coined money, but being mixed up in the disturbances and wars of the commencement of the century, conceded for money which they themselves needed in 1253, some of the rights of the public government to the Commune of which in the commencement of the thirteenth century they had permitted the formation.

The Patriarchs resolved to govern for themselves and bear no rival to their sway; the Venetians were too powerful thus to renounce their rights, and finding means to promote discord between the Communes and Patriarchs, and by raising and supporting the municipal principle, constrained the Patriarchs, weak from the want of troops, too much attached to the great feudatories, to yield. The Communes rendered more powerful, rebelled against the Patriarchs, who now gave themselves up to the Venetians, who in their turn sub-

jected the stubborn Communes themselves; the rule of the patriarchs existed only in name.

Trieste, visited by the Venetians in 1202, on their way to the conquest of Constantinople, promised obedience and naval service; having from the Bishops freedom of government in 1253 they purchased their entire independance in 1295; this compact however endured no longer than the life of the Bishop who conceded it. The Commune now come to dominion gave itself more ample rule, and investing itself with supreme power, forgot entirely all dependance on the weak and absent Emperors, and formed itself, as it may be said, into a republic, which being abused by the attempt made in 1313 to restore the former order of things, led to the extermination of its partisans, the destruction of houses, and scenes of blood and murder.

The state of the Commune however, entirely self dependent, was that of weakness, and the period of liberty was that of perpetual war; in subjection, now to the Venetians, now to the Patriarchs, now to the Genocse, the friends of these, the enemies of those; in the struggles the resistance against such enemies was wonderful, often even by land being victorious, the sea however was the Venetian's.

The peace of Turin in 1381, which put an end to the mortal strife between the emulous republics of Genoa and Venice, recognized Trieste independant of Venice, as of the Patriarchs. In the following year Trieste yielded itself in perpetual dominion to the then Ducal House of Austria, who had recently become Lords of the Carso and the Province of Istria. The Dukes accorded to the Commune to govern in conformity with the ancient laws, a concession which afterwards proved to be unfortunate; for counting on the strong



support of Austria, and purposing to become the emporium of the commerce of the Mediterranean, no other means were sought to be adopted than those of compelling the mercantile community to visit Trieste, and thus concentrate the movements of Sissek, Lubiana, Cili, Pettau, Gratz, Krainburg and other places, an arrangement opposed by the merchants from a love of liberty and independence, and by the Venetians from a love of the gain derived from the commerce with the towns of Istria, and above all, the Austrian princes were averse to such constraint. The Triestini then bought Castelnovo, and thus becoming masters of the road which communicated between Istria and the mountainous districts, and *vice versa* the compulsory power existed *de facto*. The Venetians not being content to tolerate this state of things, declared war against Trieste, which feebly aided by the Emperor Frederic, would have fallen into their hands by famine, if the Pope Pius the second, formerly Bishop of Trieste, had not, conjointly with George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia interposed to obtain a peace which lost Castelnovo and its passes. The Emperor yielded to force, although reluctantly, and with weakness. Not liking the Carnioli, and fearing the Venetians, there was a perpetual state of oscillation. In 1468 the gravest disorders took place; the war of 1464, bloody, and of unfortunate issue, kept men's minds in a state of perpetual irritation by mutual reproaches. The promoters of the disturbances exercised the power of exciting the common people against those opposed to them to an extent of the most extravagant violence. The presence of an Imperial Commissary and troops, proved ineffectual to arrest the popular excitement, and restrain the plebeians from mutual plunder and murder; — multitudes sought safety in flight. Matters were

now at the worst, so strong was the rage of the citizens, although Frederic was willing to repair the injuries. The affairs of commerce now formed the subject of consideration, and the Doge of Venice menaced a resort to arms. In 1486 a treaty was concluded by which the long contested road was opened. The Emperor granted many privileges, and at length commerce hitherto impeded and obstructed by impolitic contentions flowed spontaneously towards Trieste, bringing much benefit to the Italian coast of the Adriatic. The Neapolitan states above all had their attention drawn, and had privileges accorded by the reigning sovereigns.

Charles the 5th. coming to the dominion of the Austrian states, while King of Spain and Sicily, at once became impressed with the importance of Trieste, and meditated much towards its aggrandisement, but on the cession of the states to his brother Ferdinand, affairs returned to their former course of strife; the Venetians always increasing their pretensions, would willingly have had Trieste in their power which in 1508 they occupied for a short time, The war of Gradisca, or of the Uscocchi, terminated in 1617 by an uncertain peace, leaving Venice mistress of the sea, and the Austrians the charge of rebuilding Trieste, which under Charles the 5th. was reduced to a population of little more than three thousand souls, while within its walls kitchen gardens were planted on the sites formerly occupied by its houses.

Charles the 6th. was disposed to restore Trieste, and to raise it to the condition of an emporium after the Dutch method, thinking that fleets and treaties with the Turks and Oriental Companies, Custom house exemptions, and privileged fairs, the most propitious means. His plans however were not

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successful. The Venetians remained silent; their strength was paralysed.

Maria Theresa pursued another plan by giving the most minute instructions for the composition of internal institutions to act powerfully, and formed an Austrian commercial shore, (*Litorale*) by the union of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, Segna and Carlobago, under a commercial Intendency, granted to the Communal district, the custom house immunities which had previously only belonged to the port, gave perfect freedom of trade, making Trieste a perpetual fair, renounced the maintenance of a perpetual fleet, granted religious toleration, and made large gifts to the Jews. The port now became the emporium of all nations. In 1775 Maria Theresa herself dissolved the Intendency, suppressed the *Litorale*, and replaced them by one Governor under the supreme control of the Commune.

The system of Maria Theresa, was continued by her successors. Joseph 2nd was desirous of giving a still greater impetus, but the agitated state of the times was unfavorable. The Venetian republic having fallen, the mercantile marine of the Lussiniani and Bocchesi aided to augment that of Trieste, the prosperity of which was still further increased during the period of perpetual wars while Austria herself was at peace.

Fallen by the fortune of war into the power of the first Napoleon, it was constituted part of the province of Illyria, and suffered greatly by the naval war which held its port blockaded; restored to Austria in 1814 it now forms part of the Illyrian Kingdom, preserving its exceptional character, as a free port, increasing in houses and population.

In 1850 it attained a position of its own, independant of, and distinct from, the *Litorale*, with its own Municipal

statutes for civil government, a Lientenancy for the Litorale, and a maritime government, a communication with all the sea-bound provinces of the Empire, for the regulation of Marine affairs, together with a chamber of Arts, Commerce, and Industry.

The population, which at the commencement of the commercial era was only three thousand, is now upwards of seventy thousand, the city forming a noble emporium, the glorious work of the reigning government, so devoted to the national welfare.

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## BRIEF SKETCH OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

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The holy gospel was first proclaimed in Aquileja by the evangelist Saint Mark himself, by whom also Missionaries were sent into the regions around. Tradition states that it was first preached in Trieste in the year 50. Certain it is that at an early period the Martyrs of Trieste were both numerous and celebrated, and sealed their doctrines with their blood in large numbers, during the second and third centuries of the christian era. The last of these, the young St. Giusto, is venerated as the patron saint of the city. Till the close of the fourth century the church of Trieste occupied its rank in the episcopacy, which its condition as a Roman colony assured to it, the functions being performed by the Bishops of Aquileja. In 524 beyond all question it possessed its own Diocesan, and its Bishops have since continued in a direct line down to the present day. The see was extensive, embracing all the territory subject to the ancient colony, comprehending Adelsberg, the Carso of Trieste and Castelnovo, as well as Pingente and Muggia.

At a later period it became augmented by the junction of Umago which had governed itself, although it never possessed its own proper Bishop. The only cathedral chapter

was that of Trieste, which held jurisdiction throughout its own proper territories, but not in Muggia or Umago, which had then own collegiate chapters.

The bishopric of Trieste was suffragan to the Archbishops, afterwards Patriarchs of Aquileja, but on the transfer of these to Grado, the Bishops of Trieste had for Metropolitans the Patriarchs of Grado, even when through the means of the Longobardi, another Patriarchate was created, bearing the name of Aquileja. The interminable questions arising between the two Patriarchs terminated in 1180 by an amicable arrangement, but even at an earlier period the Bishops of Istria had passed to the Patriarchate of Aquileja to which they were subject from 1028 till 1751, at which time, the Archdiocese of Aquileja being suppressed, and the two Archbishoprics of Udine and Gorizia formed, Trieste was placed in the province of the latter. The Archdiocese of Gorizia and the Diocese of Trieste being done away with, the territories of these and the Bishopric of Pedena was constituted the Diocese of Gradisca, which continued however only during two years. In 1790 the see of Trieste which was *Autocephalic*, was restored, and the Archdiocese of Gorizia and Carniola being reconstituted were placed under it. Great changes in the affairs of the church took place at the period of the abolition of Convents and religious houses, and suppression of the Jesuits in 1773.

The new church of Trieste, the Bishops of which no longer bear the title of Count, which they formerly enjoyed, had a Chapter decorated by the civil cross, granted by the Empress Maria Theresa, and recently with the Cappa Magna.

Maria Theresa gave liberty of worship to the Greeks in 1750, and tolerated in silence the Calvinists and Lutherans;

the Jews had been previously, and the Emperor Joseph the second granted them permission to open places of public worship, as well as schools; cemeteries they had possessed from the time of Maria Theresa. A schism having arisen amongst the Greeks, on account of language, the ancient church of St. Spiridione remained to the Illyrians, the oriental Greeks building for themselves a church on the banks of the sea. Worship according to the rites of the Anglican Church was permitted in 1830.

Of all the religions communities, one only escaped suppression, that of the Benedictines, now St. Ciprian; since then are the Capuchins and Sisters of Charity, under whom is placed the religious care of the Hospital. Of all the fraternities which have survived the suppression, that of the Santissimi, founded in 1213, has recently most multiplied, whether by works of charity, or by pious worship.

Since 1830 the Diocese of Trieste has changed its extension, having incorporated with it the suppressed Diocese of Cittanuova, and the Episcopate of Capodistria; three Deaneries of the Carso passing into the Diocese of Lubiana.

The Greek church of St. Spiridione has for its Diocesan the Bishop of Carlstadt, that of the Oriental is self governing; the Anglican is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar, and those of the confession of Augsburg and Swiss, have their centre in the Consistory of Vienna.

The Armenian fathers of the Mechitaristica congregation, who from 1775 till 1810 possessed a monastery, schools, and printing office, have now a Hospice, and through private liberality are constructing a church.

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## POSITION AND CONDITION OF THE SOIL.

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The Adriatic, resembling a canal rather than a sea, advances from the Ionian waters along the Italian coast on the one side, and the shores of Dalmatia and Istria, studded with islands and rich with ports on the other, terminating in the gulf of Trieste and bathing the feet of the Julian Alps.

The way by the sea along the Dalmatian coast is the natural and at all times frequented route to that of the land which traverses the yoke of mountains behind the range of which open the plains of Hungary and Pannonia. The passage of the Julian Alps is more depressed, calculating from the level of the sea than any other, but is by no means the easiest now, nor was it in former times; for on the side of the land were formerly lakes at the foot of the mountains, such as that now known by the name of Lubiana, now a marsh, that of Loitsch covered with clay, those of Zirknitz and Laas, and another near Fiume, now for nearly three centuries dried up; these mountains are rugged and tumultuous in their appearance precipitous, and covered with quaggy wilds, without springs and unprotected. The base of the Alps on this side is nine hundred Austrian feet above the level of the sea. On the other side the land declines in tumultuous forms towards the Venetian plains, impervious, without



water, and scourged by the Bora, which from the basin of the Savo rushes into the Adriatic through the open gap.

The pass of the present day stands at the elevation of one thousand eight hundred and nine Austrian feet above the level of the waters, while the summit above is not less than four thousand feet; this is between Adelsberg and Loitsch. The principal chain of the Julian Alps commences at the threefold point between Carinthia, Gorizia and Carniola, and joins at Albio or Schneeberg, above Fiume; the height at the point of departure called the Terglou, is nine thousand and thirty six feet; in the northern branch are two passes, the one called Podberda, of laborious ascent, four thousand and eighty six feet, and the other of three thousand six hundred and eighty five feet. The Romans understood by the Julian Alps, not only this chain, but also that which departing from the Terglou, forms the confines between Carnio on the one side, and Carinthia and Cilli on the other until the valley of Tüffer; Lubiana and the hills which stand at the East of Pannonia remaining between the two. The other pass is on high post road traversing the second branch, called *Trojanaberg* near St. Oswald.

The austral branch which departs from Nanos uniting with Albio, is rugged and woody, and has two minor passes, which, from the confines of St. Pietro approach the lake of Zirknitz, long since abandoned.

This branch in truth forms a real wall, or hedge of mountains, and is manifestly the natural border between Nanos and Albio. To the west of these villages open, so that it may be said that the foot of the chain which commences in the neighbourhood of Fiume goes on gradually rising, so that the pass near St. Pietro does not arrive at the altitude of the other passes of the present day. In 1857 the Julian

Alps were traversed by a rail road, the first of those which have dared to cross those lofty and long famed heights and open a rapid communication between Italy, Germany and Hungary.

The city of Trieste stands in fact at the foot of the Alps upon the ground of the last aqueous formation of those arenated hills which by the direction of their geological stratifications, show them evidently to have been at one time a sub-watery plain, elevated at the period of the separation of the earth and waters which supplied the calcareous elements for the formation of mountains; rocky and rugged, on the side where the sea remains. The area is compact, and the chalky formations which at a short distance rise boldly and abruptly to the height of upwards of a thousand feet, extend in continued undulations to the foot of Mount Rê, or Nanos, an elevation of at least four thousand feet, of tumultuous form, fissured and cavernous, frequently on the superficies presenting hollows in the form of a funnel. These lofty heights have a gentle declivity towards the plains on the Venetian side. The waters in general do not remain upon the surface, but descend absorbed to the impermeable strata which exists a few fathoms beneath the bed of the sea and caverns at the bottom. On some of the, as it were, isolated groups are to be found brooks, torrents and rivulets; from which formation it happens that the rivers of the Carso, the upper Timavus (Reka) and the Piuca flow for some distance in the midst of a sandy soil, scarcely touching the calcareous, and then descend and lose themselves in the cavernosities of the mountains, to re-appear after a subterraneous course of some miles, as happens in the case of the waters of the Vipacco, between Merna and Rubia, which pass between the mountains to form

the lake of Jamiano, and re-entering the caverns issue forth again at Saint Giovanni di Duino to unite with the Timavus, which near St. Canciano, plunges into its mysterious gorge.

The water around Trieste is of similar origin, whether disgorged from chalky and gravelly formations in gushing rills, whether after passing the sandy stratifications it is collected in reservoirs and wells from the fissures, or whether escaping into the sea in streams through the horizontal perforations of the calcareous strata. In the neighbourhood of Trieste, the ancient springs of Bagnoli or Bollunz issue to light of day through natural subterranean tunnels, the modern by means of art; as artificial also is the perforation for the supply of water for the aqueduct of Aurisina. The caverns of the Carso in the short tract of hills which surrounds Trieste, yield not the water which they collect in their hidden reservoirs, so that the superincumbent mountains and the marine districts which they surround are liable to frequent and extreme drought.

The cause of the strange and violent wind called the *Bora*, of which so much is spoken, must be sought for in the difference of temperature between the cold basin of the Savo, and the tepid waters of the Adriatic through the most depressed gap of the Julian Alps, through which it rushes downwards to the sea, with the force of an overpowering and destructive tornado.

The *Bora* commences at the opening of Nanos, but does not preserve the character of a hurricane further than the distance of thirty Italian miles, — beyond this it is wind. Trieste is within the direct course of its impetuosity, which terminates at the point of Salvore. Formerly, at a period of even thirty years back, it differed both in character and

periods from the present time; it was commenced by repeated howlings, and manifested itself by the serenity and splendour of the sky, the deep azure of the sea, and the roseate tints of the west, progressively increasing during the period of seven days, in the third of which it obtained its climax; and beyond its impetuosity, was neither a molesting nor an unwholesome wind. It now rushes turbulent and gusty in an easterly direction, with a duration of three days. To changes in the basin of the Savo must be attributed this alternation. Availing himself of the vegetation of the mountains and shores around, the Botanist who visits Trieste may enrich his collection with many productions not elsewhere found; the produce of the Carso is excellent; though scarce, on account of the poverty of the soil. Woods formerly abounded, though now rare, there remaining of consequence only that of Lipizza; amongst them were found the pheasant, the hare and the roebuck.

The vegetation of the shore offers the fig, the laurel, the pomegranate, the tree-strawberry, the olive, the cypress, and many others which increase spontaneously; the vines and fruits are abundant and excellent, and gardens of all descriptions are multiplying fast.

The mountains at one period, according to tradition were thickly wooded, and there is a common but exaggerated belief that formerly from Duino to Basovizza the mountains were covered with forests from one summit to another; — the only remaining evidence of this condition is in the precincts of Lipizza and Duino. The destruction of the wood has been the effect of mal-administration, arising in a great measure from doubtful proprietary. The result has been the deficiency of rain, the increase of hail, the increasing heat of summer,

and cold of winter, with the rapid alternation of temperature. The planting of trees is now however making progress, under the auspices of public and private individuals encouraged by premiums offered by Rossetti, the support of the Municipality, and the Baron di Mertens, Lord Lieutenant of the Istrian shores.

Latitude of Trieste . . . . . 45.° 38' 50"

Longitude . . . . . 11. 26. 17

Edifice in the castle.

Maximum temperature . . . . . + 26.° 68 R

Minimum . . . . . — 4. 27

Medium . . . . . + 11. 75

Medium of rain on one square Vienna foot 3." 1.'" 63.

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## THE CATHEDRAL.

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On the summit of the hill, the base of which was occupied by the ancient city, on the site where stood the Capitol of the Roman colony, and on the self-same base as the temple erected to Jupiter Capitolinus was raised in the fourth century of our era, a christian cathedral, in the form then

customary, consisting of three naves, divided by columns, with apsis at the extremity of the principal nave, and one sole altar with arched porticos in front, and the sacristy in the immediate vicinity. Of this church the only relics are the middle nave, the baptismal font, and the apsis, with two designs in mosaic. The lowest and oldest portion presents the twelve apostles, and is less valuable as a work of art, than for its antiquity, and as being the most ancient in the Austrian empire. The heads and figures are monuments of a very remote period; the workmanship of this part is composed of stone, whilst that of the superior which represents the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus in the act of benediction, is of vitreous dice upon a gold ground, a work which carries us back to the sixth century. The entire pavement of the Cathedral is of Mosaic, and traces of beautiful designs are even yet perceptible.

Close to this first Cathedral, a second Church was constructed in the sixth century to contain the tombs of the principal patron saints; it was built in the form of a cross with a cupola in the centre. The apsis was decorated in the upper part with mosaic representing the Saviour, and at the side the holy protectors Saint Giusto and St. Servolo; the lower portion contains five spaces painted in fresco. Of this church also there remains the middle nave, a part of the cross, one of the minor naves, and the entire apsis.

About the year 1300 the two churches were united, forming the present principal nave from the centre ones of the other two. From this circumstance it happens that the right and left portions of the Church do not correspond either in the distribution of the arches, or the form and dimensions of the columns and capitals.

The new nave had the superior portion of the apsis painted in fresco, which was removed on the occasion of its enlargement. Public and private devotion added chapels to the sides, the effect of which has been to render the general character of the building most grotesque.

Amongst the chapels, the result of private devotion, is that of the Pope Pius the second, once Bishop of Trieste, richly endowed with indulgences, dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, and now to Saint Charles.

As the interior of the Cathedral is mis-shaped, so the outside also is without order. The middle nave is lit by a large and valuable circular Gothic window, and the *antili* of the great entrance is formed of a bisected Roman funebral monument.

Inscriptions in marble commemorate the Pontiff Pius the second, who rescued Trieste from the greatest peril, and granted honors to the Chapter, and indulgencies to the Church.

Formerly around the Church stood the Bishops Palace, the residence of the Canons, and a Monastery for females, who by the chances of war were compelled to remove elsewhere. In the Cathedral itself and the square in front repose the remains of many Bishops and illustrious families, to whose memories affection and respect have raised the recording tomb. In recent times it has served as the temporary resting place of many illustrious names. Here found a short asylum the ashes of the aunts of Louis the sixteenth, of France, the princesses Adelaide and Victoria, who fled the revolutionary horrors of the day.

Louis the eighteenth on removing the remains, presented the Cathedral with a magnificent shrine of exquisite Parisian workmanship, in which to enclose the Host. Don Carlos of

Spain is sepulchred in the Chapel of the Saint whose name he bore; in the Baptistry lies the Governor of Trieste, the Baron di Rossetti, to whose memory is erected a monument in marble, the work of the elder Bosa.

Outside is buried Fouchè, the Minister of Police under the first Napoleon. In 1788 the Cathedral was closed, its materials and sacred appurtenances sold, and its Bishopric discontinued, but it was restored to its cathedral rank by the Emperor Leopold the second.

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## THE BELL TOWER.

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The large and mutilated tower which now serves as the Belfry of the Cathedral, excites more curiosity than perhaps any other edifice, by the contrast it presents both internally and externally, of the times of the Roman and mediæval ages. In its origin it formed part of the temple of the Capitoline divinity, and there still remain portions of five fluted columns, and beautiful Corinthian capitals, one side of a vault, the basement of the temple, architraves, frieze and the cornice.

This remnant of Roman architecture in after times served as the approach of the first Christian Church, rising amidst its thousand columns a simple belfry tower. When the union



of the two Churches took place the Campanile, as it is now termed, became surrounded by other walls on which appeared much of the decorative part of the Roman buildings, as portions of statues, friezes and *bassi rilievi*. The tower was thus reduced to the use of the Church so far as regarded a belfry, but in every other point of view was a military tower, and formed a part of the fortifications which crowned the summit of the hill, and afterwards gave place to the present fortress. From the western side is still seen the gate of communication between the town and the main body of the fortifications; on the tower itself in 1463, 1508 and 1813 were placed canon of small calibre. The town was further defended by *cuspidæ* of pointed wood, and on its top had a Melon formed ornament of stone. The top of the tower being struck by lightning was destroyed, and has never since been renewed, and the interior being burnt at the same time, the melon is preserved on the parapet of the adjoining square, and is remarkable as being considered by many as the insignia of the heraldic bearings of the city which is still preserved in its arms.

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## THE CASTLE.

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The castle of Trieste, situated close to the Cathedral, in a position which commands the city, was till the year 1770 the residence of the Captain of Trieste, from whence is a superb prospect of the sea, the city and circumjacent mountains. In 1813 it was in the power of the French, who being bombarded by the Austrians and English were compelled to surrender at discretion.

In the historical notices of the city of Trieste published two hundred years ago by Giovannina Bandelli, at the period when it was brought to completion, is given a description very nearly as follows.

„The Castle is admirably placed on the eastern side of the city, which with the port it completely commands, surrounded by four strong ramparts; the first, of a circular form, bears the name of *Leopold*, dominates over the harbour and Riborgo gate, built by the Venetians at the period of their destruction of the Bishop's palaces. The second, which is called the *Philip*, is quadrangular, overlooking the same gate, and a part of the North-eastern portion of the city. The third, far larger than either of the others, is situated on the eastern side, of triangular form, and formerly contained many small houses, which served as barracks for the troops, and for some unex-

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plained motive received the name of the *Venice*, since changed to that of the *Ferdinand*. The fourth or *Chinich* is also triangular, and looks over the garden and mount Saint Vito, commanded by a lofty cavalier. The walls are all very high, without escalade, and planted on the solid rock. The *Ferdinand* bastion is the only one with platforms, the other being without, as well as is the square and entire castle.

In the space between the *Leopold* and the *Philip* rampart is a subterranean road, continuing to that of the *Ferdinand*, and serving as a communication, changing afterwards into a covered way conducting to the curtain of the *Chinich*, from whence another similar leads to the hall of the castle. The circumference something exceeds a quarter of a mile, and is rendered formidable by forty pieces of brass ordnance, and warlike arms and munitions of all descriptions. Were it not for the vicinity of Mount St. Vito and the lands of the Baron di Fin affording an advantageous position for an attacking enemy the fortress would be exceedingly strong, and almost impregnable. The castle serves as the residence of the Captain, who is always an officer of distinction, and appointed by the Emperor. In the body of the fortifications is an extensive square surrounded by quarters for the garrison, and defended by an ancient tower said to have been built by the Venetians. The entrance is by the Leopold bastion, the curtain of which is flanked by the Church rampart, as also are the others, all guarded by the bulwarks which command them. On the walls was placed an ancient inscription of the time Augustus Cæsar, which was transported to Vienna about the year 1507 when the Venetian republic for the last time held possession of Trieste."

Various coats of arms, and inscriptions recording the different epochs of the construction of the works, are placed around the castle walls.

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### CAPUCHIN CONVENT.

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The Convent of the Capuchin Monks which formerly adjoined the present Church in the Piazza Lipsia, having been suppressed in 1784, a new Monastery is now in course of erection for the Order, at the foot of the Eastern bulwarks of the Castle, by the joint liberality of the City, the body mercantile, and the population generally.

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## CHARITABLE ASYLUMS FOR INFANTS.

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In the year 1841 the first Asylum of this description was established by private subscription in the road which leads to the *Barriera vecchia*. Here are received about three hundred infants of both sexes, and taken care of during the hours of the day when the parents are occupied in work and unable to pay the requisite attention to their offspring. It is now removed to the *Via della Madonnina*.

The good accomplished by this Institution suggested the idea of another, the want of which was much felt in other parts of the City where poor and populous neighbourhoods abounded. This was particularly the case in the *Rena vecchia*, and here, at the expense of the Municipality, has been erected an appropriate edifice, well adapted to the purpose, capable of accomodating three hundred children, and furnished with a kilchen, garden, and every other requisite. It is placed under the management of the general Commission of public Charities, while that of the former is under the control of Directors nominated by its charitable founders.

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## THE WINCKELMANN MUSEUM.

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John Winckelmann, a man held throughout Germany and Italy in the highest repute for recondite acquaintance with Greek and Roman antiquities, died in Trieste on the 8. June 1786 having been assassinated at the *Albergo Grande* or „*Grand Hôtel*“ in the square of St. Peter (*Piazza di S. Pietro*, or *Piazza Grande*), by a servant, in order to rob him. Dr. Domenico de Rossetti, from the year 1810 contemplated a monument to the memory of such splendid talents, and at length accomplished his design in 1830, by means of money begged throughout all Europe. The inscription was composed by the celebrated Labus, and the sculpture executed by the elder Bosa. Winckelmann was interred in the common cemetery, and in that same cemetery is raised his monument. The ground, no longer used as a place of sepulture, on account of the opening of another spot for the purpose outside the city, was disposed as a plantation, and destined to guard the Roman remains which are found in Trieste and its surrounding territory, arranged on slabs or on the walls, while the more massy are distributed in isolated parts. And thus it happens that Winckelmann who arrived by chance in Trieste, reposes in the midst of the monuments which he had illustrated with so much genius, the existence of which in such profusion he never dreamed of, nor of the respect and esteem in which he

would be hereafter held at this extremity of the Julian Alps and Adriatic sea. Here are preserved many remains of great interest, amongst others, that of the decree of the Curiae in honor of the Triestino then a Roman Senator, the monument of another, Governor of Spain and Pannonia, records of a decree for a road in the time of Claudius, and of the dedication of a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus by the admiral of the Ravenna fleet during the reign of Nero, the pedestals of the temple itself, two fragments in *bas relief* representing the battle of the Amazons, a rude sculptured trophy of the subdued Giapidi, besides many of minor interest.

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## THE LOAN ESTABLISHMENT.

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This establishment was projected on the reconstruction of the civic government in 1838, and afterwards under the governorship of the Count di Stadion, furnished with provisional statutes, and assigned a suitable building near to the old Hospital; it was opened in 1846.

The great affluence of persons who availed themselves of the accomodation afforded, proved both its utility and necessity, and rendered it incumbent to increase the hours of attendance, and augment the salaries of its officers.

Loans are granted from one shilling to thirty pounds, and in exceptional cases a hundred; not less than one sixth, or more than two thirds of the intrinsic value of an article deposited is advanced upon it. — The pledge-sare held for six months, when if not redeemed, they are sold by public auction, except under special circumstances.

The pledges are insured against fire, for the amount at which they are estimated, and the Institution holds itself responsible for the integrity of *employés*.

The establishment is conducted by a Director and thirty assistants.

To give an idea of the business of the Institution, it is enough to say, that in little more than eleven years it received upwards of a million pledges, amounting, according to the estimated *real* value to not less than as many pounds sterling, of which at least six hundred and fifty thousand were redeemed. At the close of June there existed in round numbres forty eight thousand pledges, of the estimated value of fifty thousand pounds.

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## BENEDICTINE MONASTERY OF SAINT CIPRIAN.

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This was the only monastery that escaped from the suppression. Commenced in the thirteenth century on the site where now stands the garden beneath the round bulwark of the castle, it remained until the wars at the close of the fourteenth, which carried destruction to the buildings on the heights of the city, and compelled its pious inhabitants to remove to the modest cloisters which they now occupy, sanctified by their lives, their prayers, and devoting themselves to the education of youth, without ever emerging from supportable poverty.

An educational establishment of old foundation still exists. Another Convent for nuns, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and one of the Franciscan order were also formerly here.

The earliest records of the fraternity preserved, are those of the close of the fourteenth century.

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## THE JESUITS' CHURCH. — ST. MARY THE GREATER.

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The College of the Jesuits in Trieste, had its origin more in accident than design. Driven from Bohemia during the tumults which then desolated the Kingdom, they arrived in Trieste in the year 1619, and were joined by two fathers from Rome. These being well received and much esteemed, gained permission from the reigning Emperor Ferdinand the second, to establish a House, and were aided by their protector the Prince Giovanni Udalrico of Eggenberg, the favorite of the Emperor, afterwards Count of Gradisca, with both money and patronage. In 1627 they commenced the building of their Church, from the designs of P. Andrea del Pozzo, carried into execution by P. Jacopo Briansi of Modena. It has however never yet been completed; the body of the edifice and the apsis, as well as the cupola raised in 1817 being, intended to be prolonged and enlarged; the only part of the original design entirely carried out being the *calotta* and some internal decorations. The high altar was only intended as temporary, the projected one being that painted in fresco by P. Verles, rising to a magnificent height, and richly ornamented with columns and statues according to the custom of the Jesuits. Two sumptuous altars at the extremity of the cross aisles are erected, the one in honor of the founder of the order, Saint Ignatius Loyola, at the expense of the noble family of Conti. The painting representing the Redeemer

with the cross, and a view of Rome, is copied from the original, in the principal church of the order in that city. The opposite altar was raised by the Count Nicolò Petazzi, a patrician of Trieste, and Beatrix his consort, in honor of St. Francis Xavier; the monument is of great merit, and rivals that of Saint Ignatius Loyola. The two minor altars at the sides of the high, were contributed by the liberality of Giovanni Miller, Bishop of Trieste, over one of which is a painting of the Blessed Virgin, attributed to Sassoferrato, and surmounting the other, a beautiful crucifix carved in ivory the gift of Bishop Legat. Another altar of smaller dimensions was added by the noble family of Calò. In 1853 a new altar entirely of marble, with a beautiful statue of the Madonna, was added by the munificence of the Chevalier Revoltella.

To the church of the Jesuits was united a college containing a seminary. At the suppression of the order the houses had other destinations, the Church being converted into a Parochial Church, substituted the profaned Cathedral, and the other of Saint Silvester being given to the Evangelicals of the Swiss persuasion.

Although the church has not been carried to completion either in size or ornament, still it is constructed in that style of beauty for which the Jesuits are so renowned in their temples.

The Jesuit body in Trieste numbered about twenty individuals, devoting themselves to education and preaching. Besides schools of grammar and philosophy they had others, mathematical and nautical, opened in 1753 by the celebrated father Orlando.

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## SWISS CHURCH.

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According to tradition, the habitation of the Holy Virgins, Eufemia and Tecla, who suffered martyrdom in the year 256, was that in which the primitive christians assembled for worship, and was converted into a Church in the time of the Emperor Constantine. The present building however dates its construction from a period no more remote than 1672, although the inscription over its portal, states it to have been the first christian church in Trieste.

In 1619 it became the property of the Jesuits, who assigned it to the fraternity of the Immaculate Conception. Suppressed in 1784 and disposed of by public Auction, it was purchased by the Swiss community on the 13th of May 1786, dedicated to the Saviour, and opened for religions service on the 22nd of October of the same year.

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## RICHARD'S ARCH.

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A relic of the times of imperial Rome, and not of the most flourishing periods of art. The arch which bears this name consists of one sole curve surmounted by pilasters, the entire being composed of white marble, but bearing no inscription whatever. The legendary tales which associate this remnant of antiquity with the names of Charlemagne and the Lion hearted Richard of England, are entirely devoid of foundation. It was a gate of the city, not even serving for ingress, but rather as a memorial of the ancient boundary of the colony of Trieste at the period of its enlargement.

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## THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

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The British here are few in number, and for the most part migratory, nevertheless, availing themselves of the privilege conceded in Trieste to non catholics, to unite as a body,

even although their number did not arrive at five hundred individuals, or one hundred families, the English constituted themselves into a religious community, having their own clergyman, and erected a church, not large in its dimensions, but remarkable for its good taste, convenience, and chaste decorations, and furnished with a well-toned organ. It possesses its own cemetery, assigned to it by the municipality, contiguous to that of the Lutheran in the general Necropolis. The expenses of public worship are defrayed, one moiety by a grant from the British Government, and the other by its own members. The patronage is vested in the Queen, and its ecclesiastical jurisdiction appertains to the diocese of Gibraltar. It has no independent school, but participates in that of the evangelical church.

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### **LUTHERAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.**

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This church was founded in 1651, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of the Rosary. Suppressed in 1784, it was sold by public auction, and bought by the Protestant Lutheran community on the 17th January 1786, by whom it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and solemnly opened for religious rites on the 27th August in the same year.

In the interior are two monuments erected to the memory of Enrico Trapp, and G. E. Dumreicher di Oesterreicher, both sculptured by the Venetian artist Antonio Bosa.

To the church also appertains schools for boys and girls of the German and Swiss Protestant communities.

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## JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

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The Jewish community in Trieste possess four Synagogues, the most celebrated of which is No. 2, the most important not only in respect of its architecture and size, but because within it are celebrated the grand national solemnities. It was built in 1795, and opened for divine worship in the same year. The internal structure, though appertaining to no regular style of architecture, presents an aspect at once simple, harmonious and imposing.

On the Eastern side the Ark of the Covenant presents itself, elegantly formed with costly marble in which is preserved the Pentateuch written on vellum, from which on days of holy worship the Law is read to the congregation. On the tribune opposite, on the pulpit, over the entrance, and where the divine word is proclaimed, are analagous quotations from the holy scriptures carved in letters of gold. Opposite

to the door is a slab of black marble with an inscription, also in golden letters, in the Latin and Hebrew languages commemorating the visit of the Emperor Francis I. in 1816. Latticed galleries above are devoted to the female part of the congregation, and massive silver lamps and chandeliers serve at the same time to light and ornament the building.

A choir has recently been added, the effect of which is to give greater solemnity to the devotions of prayer and praise.

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## CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

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Sick children not being received into the great hospital, the Baroness de Mertens, wife of the Lord Lieutenant, originated the idea of this much wanted and valuable asylum, which, thanks to the generous contributions of private individuals, is now in full activity. It is pleasantly and healthfully located on the hill side in the *Via degli Armeni*, and is governed by a committee nominated by the benefactors.

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## ST. MARY OF REFUGE

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This church, which formerly appertained to the Minor Franciscan friars, adjoined the convent of the order which was demolished in 1813 to open the *Piazza Lipsia*, and was erected in 1774 on the spot occupied by the former church which was pulled down on account of its age. It remained open for worship even after the suppression of the convent to which it belonged. Immediately opposite to the church is the episcopal residence.

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## IMPERIAL AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

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This institution situated in the *Piazza Lipsia* was designed in 1807 and opened in 1817 for the study of commerce and navigation. The funds were supplied in part by the Mu-

nicipality, which also granted the edifice, part by the Exchange committee, and the remainder by the Imperial treasury.

The Director occupies the chair of physics, chemistry and mathematics, and eight professors give instruction in naval architecture and manoeuvres, arithmetic, and mercantile science, geography, universal history, civil architecture, German composition, and the laws regulating commerce, exchange and navigation. Besides these there are masters for the Italian, French and English languages, and two additional for the modern Greek and Illyrian.

The academy is well furnished with cabinets of scientific collections, and machinery, yearly augmenting by a dotation from the Imperial treasury.

A bi-annual preparatory course introduces the students to that of commerce and navigation, which superior section ranks as a philosophic Institution. An astronomical observatory is also added for the benefit of this and the Imperial and Royal Marine Academy and the study of the higher branches of nautical astronomy and naval architecture. Sunday lessons are also provided by the liberality of the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce, in drawing, physics and chemistry.

The edifice has been recently enlarged and embellished, and a third story added (in which also is the Ferdinand Maximilian Museum) for the new school institute, and the enlargement of the civic library.

The Emperor has also granted eight premiums for superior nautical instruction; three of twenty pounds each for the pupils of the superior nautical course; three of thirty-five pounds for the candidates for the chair of mathematics, and two of fifty pounds each for aspirants to the chair of naval construc-

tion and manoeuvres; together, two hundred and sixty five pounds per annum, with the regulations to be observed in the competition. Some of the Professors, together with the Director compose the mechanical commission for the examination of boilers and steam engines, as well as the qualifications of candidates for employ in the naval and mercantile marine, naval instructors, engineers and other scientific departments, languages, writing, drawing etc.

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## CIVIC LIBRARY.

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The nucleus of the library, now occupying a portion of the building of the Imperial academy described in the preceding notice, was that of the „*Arcadi Romano - Sonziaci*“, which under the patronage of Count Brigido, then Governor of Trieste, opened its rooms in the building which was previously the old Theatre, and which was presented to it for that purpose by the city. To this was subsequently united the treasury or nautical school library, increased by gifts and obligatory contributions.

The Civic Library enriched by donations, and an annual grant from the Municipality was now enlarged and augmented by the Petrarchan and Piccolominean collections left as legacies

to the city of Trieste by Dr. Domenico de Rossetti, an evidence of his admiration for the immortalizer of Laura, and that literary magnate, the Pontiff Pius the second, Eneas Silvio Piccolomini, four years Bishop of Trieste. Removed to its new locality, the Library progressively increases, and room is afforded for a multitude of books of the Rossettani legacies for which space could not be found on the former site. In the vestibule are some antiquities collected by the Secretary of the Arcadian Society, Giuseppe de Coletti, the active promoter of this institution, and there also may be seen an epigraph in black marble surmounted by the Arcadian arms, formerly ornamenting the front of the vicarial residence.

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### THE CIVIC FERDINAND-MAXIMILIAN MUSEUM.

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On the third floor of the previously mentioned building is the Museum now treated of, under the immediate patronage and protection of His serene Highness the Archduke, High Admiral and Governor General of the Kingdom of Venetian Lombardy.

Founded by private contributions presented by the celebrated Zoologist E. Koch, under the patronage of the Governor Count Stadion, and the Aulic Councillor Count O'Donnel, the

direction was assumed by the civic authorities, who endowed it with an annual stipend, placing it under the control of trustees, nominated by the municipality and founders, including an honorary scientific director and conservator.

Permanently collected now in the extensive apartments of the communal edifice, it presents a large, variegated and interesting collection, arranged in cases corresponding to the form, quality and importance.

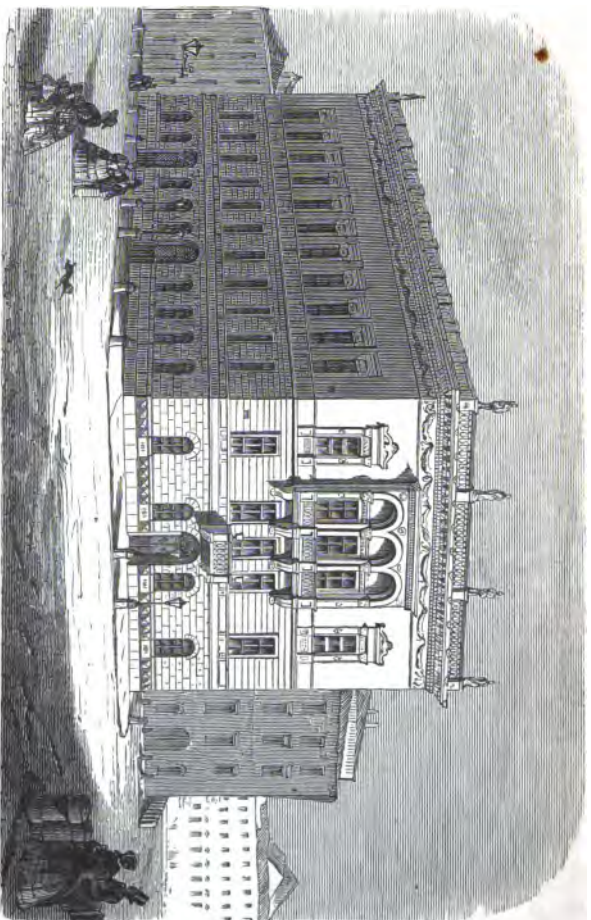
Besides a perfect collection of the Flora of the Adriatic, it embraces a variety of fishes, and marine productions, as well as molluscæ, Zoophytes, reptiles and birds, together with the contributions of the specimens belonging to the Academy of Commerce, the gifts of numerous distinguished personages; amongst these may be noted a splendid and rare specimen of the Narwal, or Sea Unicorn.

In the central hall is placed a lifesized bust of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, finely sculptured in Carrara marble by the Trieste artist Capolino.

In the Album of the Museum, amongst the names of many distinguished visitors, will be observed the autograph of the reigning Emperor, and various members of the Imperial family.

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Revoltella Palace.

## THE REVOLTELLA PALACE.

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Those who have previously known the locality of this splendid building cannot fail to be struck with astonishment at the contrast afforded to the mean houses so recently occupying the spot where now exists an edifice ornamented with sculptures, paintings, and works of art, and adorned by all the magnificence which good taste can suggest, without losing sight of that *comfort*, so much prized by the English, and which here is so often sacrificed by the owner to produce effect upon the visitant.

It was erected from the designs of the Prussian Councillor Hitzig, the building and details being trusted to the care of Signor Sforzi, an engineer of Trieste. The front of the edifice is ornamented by four statues, the work of the younger Bosa of Venice.

At the foot of the principal staircase is a fountain, above which is a group in statuary by the renowned Milanese sculptor Magni, representing the source of the waters at Santa Croce, a work of great merit, reflecting honor upon the city, and of which a more particular notice will be found hereafter. The grand saloon conducts to a spacious vestibule, adorned with six splendid columns of valuable green marble from the quarries of Polcevera near Genoa, the capitals and bases of which are of the finest Carrara marble, of ex-



quisite workmanship. Four magnificent statues representing the Seasons, also in Carrara marble, are placed at the sides, the workmanship of the pupils of the Academy, under the direction of the Professor Bonani, designed from the models of Canova, Thorwaldsen and Tenerani.

The principal hall, richly adorned with casts, receives the light from ornamented windows above, beneath which are six medallions painted in canvass, together with other highly finished paintings by Tominz junior, an artist of Trieste.

Four other beautiful statues by Magni, representing the *Dance*, the *Drama*, *Harmony* and *Song*, are universally admired, and adorn the neighbouring octagonal hall lined with mirrors, forming a most attractive *ensemble*. A variety of other apartments are appropriated as dancing, smoking, billiard and conversation rooms, furnished with not less luxury and equally good taste, and embellished with pictures, statuary, flowers and jets of water, forming a perfect scene of enchantment. Along the terraced roof passes a gallery from which at the one end is presented a magnificent view of the sea and adjacent coast of Istria, and from the other the railway and lovely hills which crown the city, the views of which are aided by first rate optical instruments contained in a covered cabinet in the centre.

Amongst the valuable paintings by modern artists, which are collected in this palace, those by Dall'Acqua and Gatteri, natives of Trieste, should not fail to be noticed.

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## THE MAGNI GROUP.

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This group of statuary, perhaps the chief embellishment of the Revoltella Palace, has been already alluded to, and from its real merit well deserves a further notice.

It represents the transit of the waters recently discovered near Santa Croce, evidently derived from those of the ancient Timavus, which by means of powerful steam machinery are now elevated to a height of five hundred feet, and supply both the railway and city of Trieste, where, from the previously defective state, the want had been severely felt for many years,

The group was recently open to public view, nor perhaps can a better account be afforded, than by giving the substance of a description circulated on the occasion.

„The Chevalier Revoltella applauding the great work of civil engineering, which, by the progress of the age and the principle of association, accomplished the desires of the past, the wishes of the present, and will supply the necessities of future generations by placing the city free from the evils so often experienced from the inadequate supply of an element so indispensable for all the purposes of life, developing by the same means new sources of industry in those branches where water is the motive power, was desirous that the issue of a fountain from the interior of his palace should form a double

monument of the completion of the Acqueduct, and of the inestimable advantages thereby conferred. To carry out this noble design, the execution of a group of statuary was confided to the genius of Pietro Magni, the celebrated sculptor of Milan. The city of Trieste is represented as a matron, magnificently draped in a rich tunic, wearing a mural crown, the ancient symbol of the city, seated on a rock bathed by the sea, on which her right foot is placed; an emblem well adapted to tipify a commercial city washed by the ocean waves. Around are the emblems of commerce and navigation. The city is in the act of evoking from the gloomy caverns of the Carst, the mysterious nymph who presides over the spring, and inviting her descent to her shores. The nymph preceded by an imp of darkness with the wings of a bat and bearing a torch, is in the act of emerging; and raising a veil which for countless ages has concealed her beauties from mortal gaze, for the first time lifts her admiring eyes to Heaven, discovering her exquisite beauty, divested of all that could sully or change her virgin purity, and at her first step the waters gush forth. The two small figures, the one with a sailor's cap and girdle, and the other with the tunic of the laboring classes, hasting to quench their thirst, form, with the other emblems beneath the group, an ample allegorical representation of the Adriatic.

This classic conception, admirably expresses in the language of statuary the revealing of the ancient and mysterious source of the waters, and the anxiety of the inhabitants of Trieste for the benefits produced by their introduction to the port and city. The personification of the figures of the fountain is most felicitous. The judgment of the artists and public of Milan, and the praise accorded to the design and

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Tome Premier, Planche N° 10, Échelle de 1/2.

Gravé par M. J. B. de la Roche.

LE GRAND THÉÂTRE.

*Opéra*

execution, are far from exceeding the truth. The entire grouping is so well arranged and so admirably thrown together, that from whatever point of view it is regarded the effect appears marvellous. The form given to the figure and head of Trieste, majestic, firm and composed, admirably represents the character of the city. The figure of the nymph herself, the smaller statues, the demon with its dark and morbid flesh, and the majestic draping of the whole are admirable.

The vestibule in which the groupe is placed, is become the cabinet, as already said, of an artistic gallery, as indeed is almost the entire palace.

This group is another work added by the Chevalier Revoltella to those works of art, which already adorn the cemeteries, churches, palaces and city of Trieste, which, if not superfluous, are most precious to art.

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## THE GRAND THEATRE.

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The old theatre, which formerly existed in the Square of Saint Peter, having been found not sufficiently commodious for the wants of the increasing population, it was resolved, at the close of the last century to erect a new one from the

design of Tommasini (1798), the execution of which was trusted to the celebrated Jelva, architect of the *Fenice* at Venice, and that of the principal *façade* to Pertsch, the latter adorned with an allegorical group above, and various analogous statues by the elder Bosa and Ferrari.

Some modifications in the design having taken place suggested by the economical views of the new proprietor Count Cassis-Faraone, the lobbies and galleries were somewhat curtailed of the conveniences necessary in similar edifices.

The acoustic and perspective results were however more favorable. It consists of five tiers of boxes, twenty nine each row, besides the galleries, and is capable of accommodating about fourteen hundred persons.

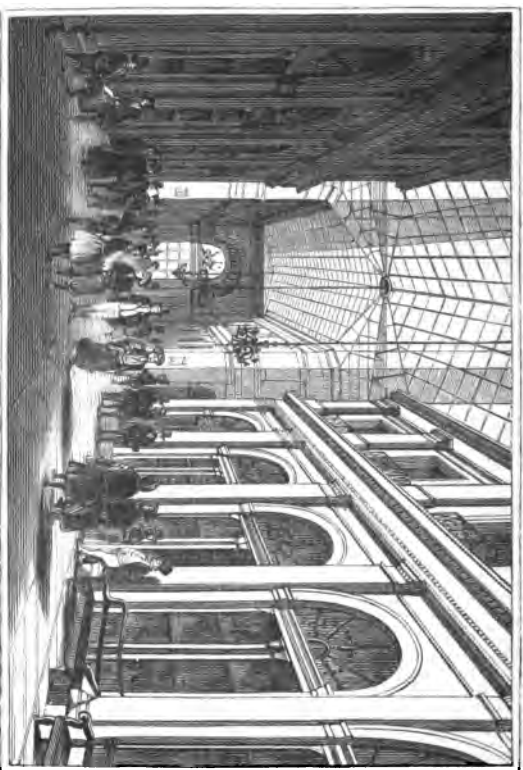
It is now the property of the chevalier de Hierschel, whom it is let to the municipality on an improving lease, well as the Assembly room adjoining, a handsome building with columns and galleries, sufficient for the reception of more than two thousand persons, admirably adapted for balls and public festivities.

The theatre was opened in the spring of 1801 with two new operas, „Ginevra di Scozia“, and „Annibale in Capua“ expressly composed for the occasion by Meyer and Salvi. Gaspere Ronzi was the Coreografist, Bertinelli, Marchesi and Giacomo David have rendered the house vocal, and Del Castelli and the composer Ronzi were the first *ballerini*.

Operas and grand balls are now given during the season of Carnival, comedies in the spring, and tragic operas in autumn, besides concerts, assemblies etc.







The Tungsbohus...

## THE TERGESTEUM.

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Facing the Grand Theatre there stood in former times an antique building called the *Dogana vecchia*, or old Custom-house, once serving also as the residence of the Governor, which was bought in 1840 by a company of shareholders in order to erect an edifice, which by its importance should be worthy to bear the name of the city. The cost exceeded two millions of Austrian Lire, or about seventy thousand Pounds, British currency. The cross gallery covered with glass, which intersects the entire ground floor, serves for the reunion of the mercantile subscribers, and at present for the general transaction of business during Change hours.

Here also are the reading rooms of the Austrian Lloyd, copiously supplied with journals in all languages, including those from India, China, Australia and California, as well as correspondence from all parts of the globe.

In the same building are the offices of the three sections of the Austrian Lloyd; those of insurance and steam-navigation, and the third, or *literary-artistic*, containing the printing and chalcographic departments, and the photographic cabinet, as well as the offices of the greater part of the periodicals published in Trieste.

Two beautiful groups surmount the fronts, with allegorical emblems representing Commerce, Industry and Navigation.

### The Printing Establishment.

These offices which may be considered the principal in Trieste, are situated immediately over the ground floor of the Tergesteum, and give employment to about one hundred and fifty persons. There are seven machine, and twelve hand printing presses. Independent of books and ordinary job-printing, there are printed at this establishment the „Trieste Observer“ (*Osservatore Triestino*), and „Trieste Gazette“ (*Triester Zeitung*), six-times a week, the „Little Devil“ (*Diavoletto*) daily, the Greek journal the „Day“ (*HMEPA*) once a week; the „Novelist“ (*Novelliere*) twice, the daily list of arrivals and departures of mercantile shipping, and two monthly periodicals illustrated with steel engravings in Italian and German for family reading, entitled *Letture di Famiglia* and *Familienbuch*, the Provincial Bulletin of the Laws, in two Languages, the Classic Italian Library etc., as well as the documents required for the various Government and Municipal institutions. The consumption of paper annually is upwards of *twenty five thousand reams*. A type foundery with two powerful machines is also united to this extensive undertaking.

Various other printing establishments exist in Trieste, amongst which may be mentioned the old established one of Weiss, that of Stallecker, and more recently that of the library of Colombo Coen.

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This department which also appertains to the Literary and Artistic Section of the Austrian Lloyd, has three engravers





PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

*Amsterdam.*

in copper and steel, two photographers and one photographic painter, besides bookbinders etc.

There are eighteen engraving presses, and to give an idea of the operations, it is enough to say, that from the 1. July 1857 to the 30. June 1858 there issued 524,191 copies of various engravings, consuming upwards of 400 Reams of paper.

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## THE EXCHANGE.

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This edifice, although no longer used as an Exchange, still bears the name, and contains the offices of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the business of which is transacted within its walls. The growing commercial importance of the city having rendered its limits too restricted for the purpose for which it was originally intended, the reunion of the merchants now takes place at the Tergesteum; it is however in contemplation to erect another, on a scale commensurate with the requirements, and in accordance with the wealth and importance of this Emporium.

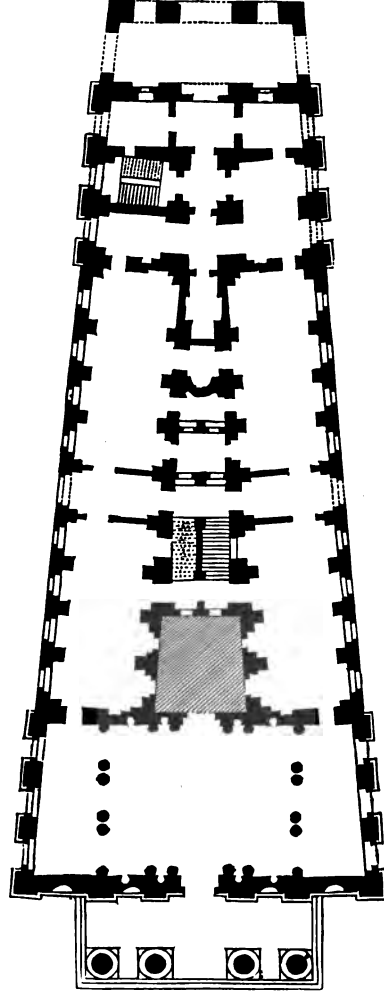
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A Latin inscription placed over the door of the principal entrance to the following effect, is attributed to, and in every way worthy of, the celebrated Labus:

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Plan of the Exchange.



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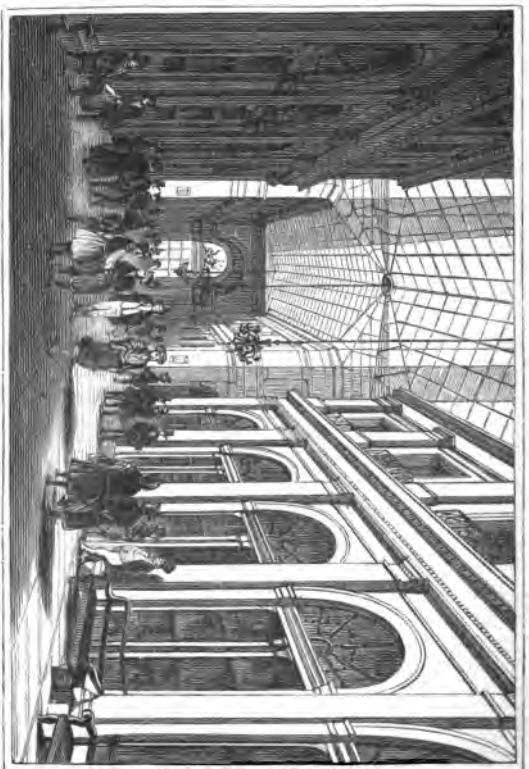
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The Torgestum...

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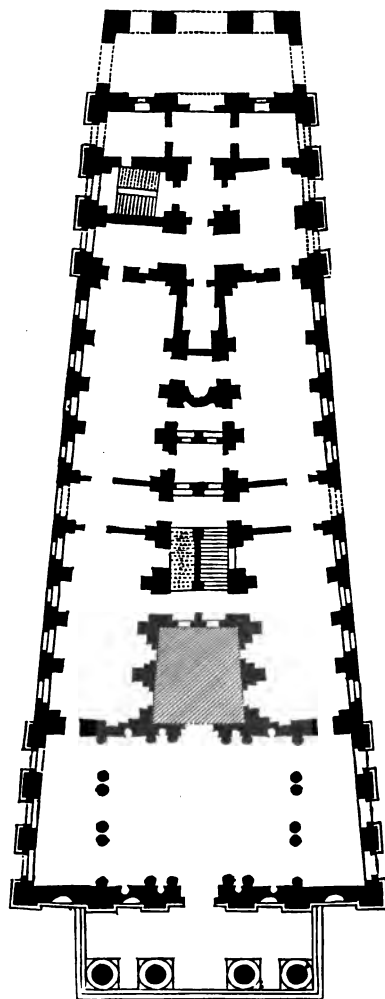


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Plan of the Exchange.



## ORIENTAL GREEK CHURCH.

The Greeks who constituted a religious community previous to 1751, and built their own proper church in 1752, not being willing to place themselves under the asserted spiritual superiority of the Serblici who were also of the Greek faith, preferred rather to abandon their ancient place of worship, and assemble for their devotions in the language of their fathers in a private edifice. In 1806 they erected a church on the borders of the sea, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas as the patron saint, which occasioned frequent mistakes by its being confounded with the mariner's church of the same name on the spot now occupied by the *Piazza Gadola*, and sold in the year 1772 to Giacomo Balletti. The church was not then externally completed, nor was this the case till 1819 when two towers with belfries were added from the designs of Signor Pertsch. In its internal decorations and church furniture which is rich and chaste, the Greeks showed great liberality.

The Greek Church refusing to recognize the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Carlstadt, were exempted from it, and now recognize the Patriarch of Constantinople as their religious superior.

By the authority of the Emperor it has its own statutes, with governor, chapter and Council.

On the termination of inter-mural sepulture the Greeks had a cemetery assigned in the proximity of the general Necropolis.

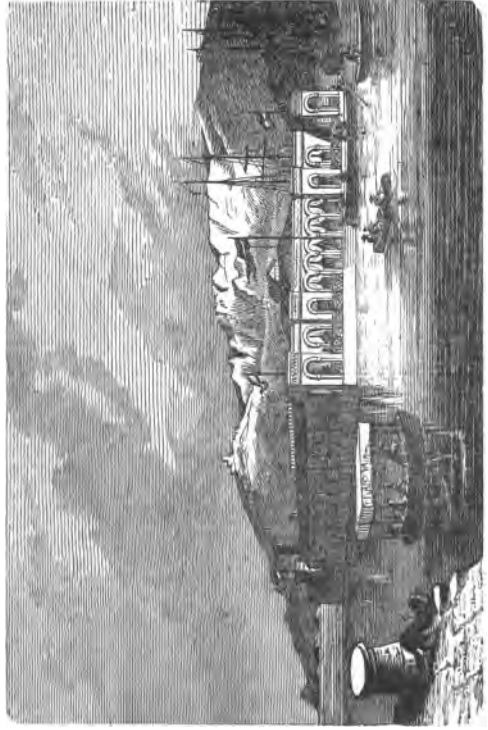
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### THE „MARIA“ BATHS.

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The climate of Trieste, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, may unquestionably be termed a good one: the air is pure, the position salubrious, and since the opening of the railway, the dust, which was formerly so much complained of, occasioned by the constant passage of animals and wheeled vehicles on the new road to Opicina, is much diminished. No endemic malady of any nature whatever prevails: the only risk is in cases where, from the sudden change in the air, colds are taken, which being neglected may prove dangerous by degenerating into diseases of the chest: indeed, during the summer months it may be asserted that no disease exists, and instances of great and even centenarian longevity are by no means rare.

The water of the sea which bathes these shores, is of extremely limpid and most excellent quality, combining all the principles which benefit those who bathe in it: it contains a large portion of marine salt, combined with sea weeds,



The „Maria“ Baths.

On the termination of inter-mural sepulture the Greeks had a cemetery assigned in the proximity of the general Necropolis.

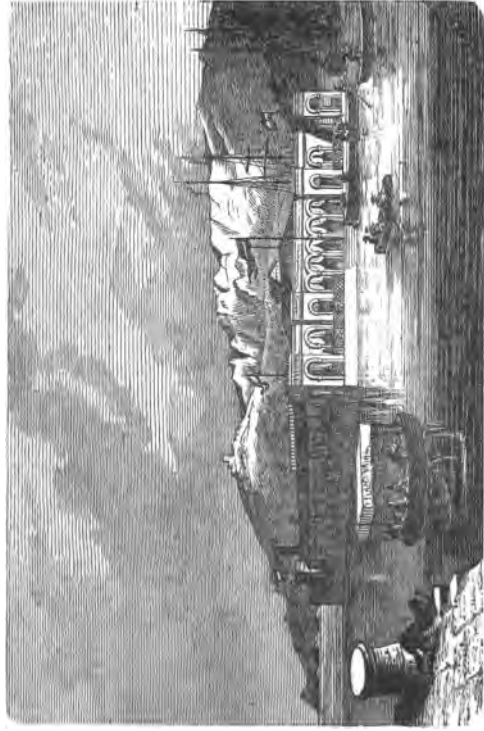
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### THE „MARIA“ BATHS.

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The climate of Trieste, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, may unquestionably be termed a good one; the air is pure, the position salubrious, and since the opening of the railway, the dust, which was formerly so much complained of, occasioned by the constant passage of animals and wheeled vehicles on the new road to Opchina, is much diminished. No endemic malady of any nature whatever prevails; the only risk is in cases where, from the sudden change in the air, colds are taken, which being neglected may prove dangerous by degenerating into diseases of the chest; indeed, during the summer months it may be asserted that no disease exists, and instances of great and even centenarian longevity are by no means rare.

The water of the sea which bathes these shores, is of extremely limpid and most excellent quality, combining all the principles which benefit those who bathe in it; it contains a large portion of marine salt, combined with sea weeds,



The „Maria“ Baths.





idrochlorate, carbonate of lime and soda, together with iodeum, and, better still, there are no rivers in the vicinity to intermix their waters.

Numerous floating baths have been established, and the merit of the first must be accorded to Signor D. d'Angeli, who more than thirty years ago constructed one under the name of *Soglio di Nettuno* or Neptune's throne; to this in after years was added that of Signor Boscaglia and others, and frequented by numerous patrons.

One however has now been constructed by Mess. Ferrari and Chiozza at the *Stabilimento tecnico triestino* with the appellation of the „Maria Baths“ *Stabilimento balneare Maria*, which merits special description.

This colossal floating bath has a length of one hundred and sixty feet, with a width of eighty six, supported by neither boats nor rafts, but floats on large cast iron tubes which act as pontoons on which it floats, light, strong and secure, even in the most boisterous weather. There is a spacious flight of steps, peristyle, hall, ante- and coffee rooms; general baths, and smaller ones protected by frame work for both sexes, besides thirty six private ones, spacious, well furnished and replete with every comfort and convenience. The front presents six arches and four turrets, and at the sides are external galleries and verandahs, on the one for gentlemen, and on the other for ladies, for whom there are special female attendants.

The whole is furnished with the utmost luxury and good taste, and the attention to the visitors is of the most careful and best description.

The design of this bath, which is as yet without a rival, and which by its position, moored immediately opposite to the



PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

*Amsterdam.*

in copper and steel, two photographers and one photographic painter, besides bookbinders etc.

There are eighteen engraving presses, and to give an idea of the operations, it is enough to say, that from the 1. July 1857 to the 30. June 1858 there issued 524,191 copies of various engravings, consuming upwards of 400 Reams of paper.

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## THE EXCHANGE.

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This edifice, although no longer used as an Exchange, still bears the name, and contains the offices of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the business of which is transacted within its walls. The growing commercial importance of the city having rendered its limits too restricted for the purpose for which it was originally intended, the reunion of the merchants now takes place at the Tergesteum; it is however in contemplation to erect another, on a scale commensurate with the requirements, and in accordance with the wealth and importance of this Emporium.

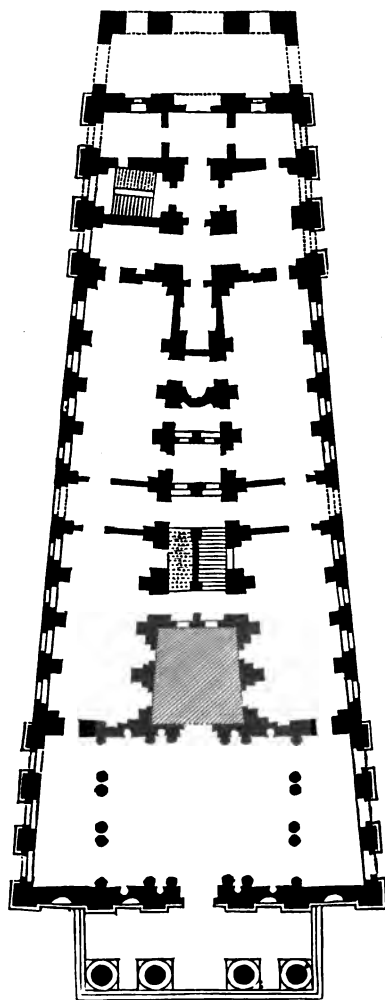
The building is in the majestic architecture of Mollari, and was constructed at private expense in 1802 in the Doric style, with a portico sustained by four colossal pillars. The

Hall, though it is not large, is in good taste, supported by columns, and ornamented by frescoes of the Venetian artist Bevilacqua. The large saloon on the first floor with Composite Corinthian columns and galleries has a beautiful painting on the entablature by Bisson, representing the Emperor Charles VI. conceding the privilege of a freeport to the deputies of Trieste. On the front and in the interior of the building are statues from the chisels of Ferrari and Bosa. Other apartments are devoted to meetings, or serve as offices to the Exchange, and in one of these is a collection of portraits decreed by the Chamber to those merchants who have rendered distinguished services to the City. Here also are located the Discount Bank, offspring of that of Venice, the Civic Commercial Bank including that of Savings, and the Imperial and Royal Telegraph Offices.

A Latin inscription placed over the door of the principal entrance to the following effect, is attributed to, and in every way worthy of, the celebrated Labus:

EXTREMO · ADRIAE · SINV  
IVSSV · CAROLI · VI · IMP · COMMERCIO · ET · NAVIGATIONI · PATEFACTO  
AVSPICIIS · M · THERES · IOSEPHI · II · ET · LEOP · II · AVGG  
CELEBRITATE · ADAVCTO  
MVNIFICENTIA · FRANCISCI · II · ROMAN · ET · AVST · IMP · P · F · A  
AD · EMPORII · DIGNITATEM · ERECTO  
AEDES · NEGOTIIS · PERTRACTANDIS · MERCATORES · TERGESTINI  
F · C · M · DCCC · V

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Plan of the Exchange.

while yet only Grand Duke and Hereditary Prince. Many other valuable and interesting gifts adorn the Church, especially the ornaments presented by the Countess Julia Samoiloff of the most exquisite Russian manufacture. A proposition has recently been made for the construction of a new church in place of the actual one.

The Illyrians had a burying place in the Old Boundary (*Barriera vecchia*), distinct from the Greeks, and there still exists a chapel there. They have now one in the vicinity of the General Necropolis.

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### WÜNSCH'S CHINESE CABINET.

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This Cabinet, situated in the Corso over a confectioner's shop of the same name, and almost opposite Hierschl House, well merits a stranger's visit. It contains a large, valuable and well arranged collection of Chinese, Indian, and Japanese specimens of natural and artistic curiosities. Twenty *caram-tani*, about eight pence English, is paid for admission, which is deducted from any article which may be purchased.

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## ROMAN THEATRE.

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In the *Via di Riborgo*, on the side of the hill where fifty years since were the external walls of the city, stood a Roman Theatre. Few remains exist, being confined to the stones pierced to hold the beams which supported the galleries, a portion of the gateway, and some pillars marked by modern workmanship.

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## JEWISH HOSPITAL.

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The Hospital in the *Via del Monte*, dedicated to the reception of the sick poor of the Israelitish community, was founded by pious benefactors of the same persuasion, and is administered by a committee of seven individuals, of whom



two are physicians, one of these being the governor, and a surgeon, who render their services gratuitously.

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### NEW CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY.

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From the time when the new town, or *Città Teresa*, was first designed, a church was always intended to be placed at the extremity of the Grand Canal, where indeed a Chapel was founded. In 1827 the present Church was built at the cost of the Commune from the designs of the Chevalier P. Nobile, the architect of the Burgthor and the temple of Theus in Vienna. The limited space which could be accorded for the front rendered it necessary to be confined to a single nave. The exterior is ornamented by a handsome portico approached by a flight of steps and surmounted with appropriate statues. The interior is divided into three compartments on each side, supported by twin columns, and from the centre springs a dome; the Sacristy is of the abside, or circular form. The building was one in which the architect desired to appropriate to christian worship the models of ancient edifices.

Of unpretending form, the altars are painted by modern artists, Lipparini, Schiavoni junior, Politi, Gregoletti, Tunner

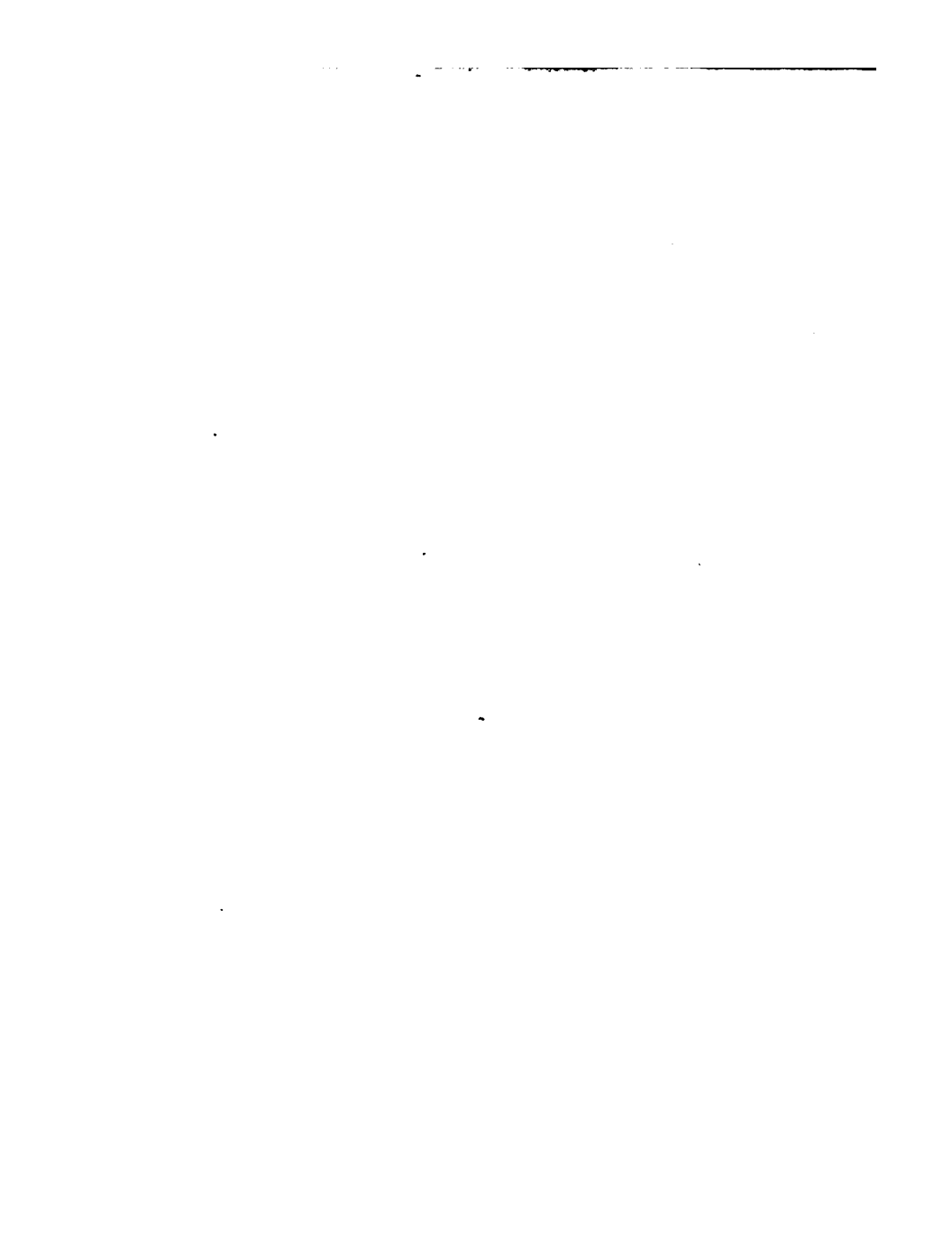
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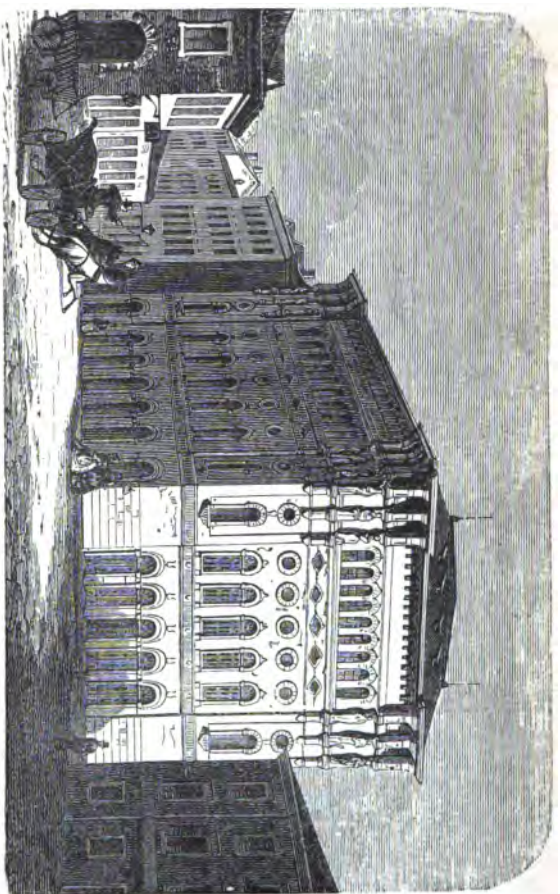


LE PONT ROUGE.

*Paris.*







The "Armenian" Theatre.

and Santi. The angels above the grand altar are sculptured by Bosa, the carved work by Manfredini of Milan.

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## THE ARMONIA THEATRE.

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This graceful and elegant place of amusement was erected during the past year by a company of shareholders, from the designs, and under the direction, of the architect Dr. Andrea Scala. The front is in the Lombardesque style, decorated with casts.

Fourteen Cariatidi, the beautiful workmanship of Angelo Cameroni, adorn the edifice. The theatre, which is elegantly formed and richly ornamented, is capable of containing about fifteen hundred people, and the „*intagli*“ statues and other works of art with which it abounds, produce a pleasing effect; there is a spacious pit, and three tiers of twenty five boxes in each, besides a first and second gallery for those, who wish to pay a more moderate rate of admission.

The *foyer* which serves as *Cafè* is handsome and well arranged, and embellished with a profusion of medallions, mirrors, statues and gilding; another saloon is also arranged behind the gallery.

The boxes are handsome, roomy, and furnished with good taste, and, when full and illuminated by the brilliant chandeliers and jets of gas in profusion at the sides, especially during the grand balls given at the time of Carnival, form a prospect almost magical. Operatic spectacles, and French, German and Italian plays are presented to the public, as well as Concerts etc., and sometimes also representations are given by the Philo-dramatic Society, who originally played in what was the Corti theatre.

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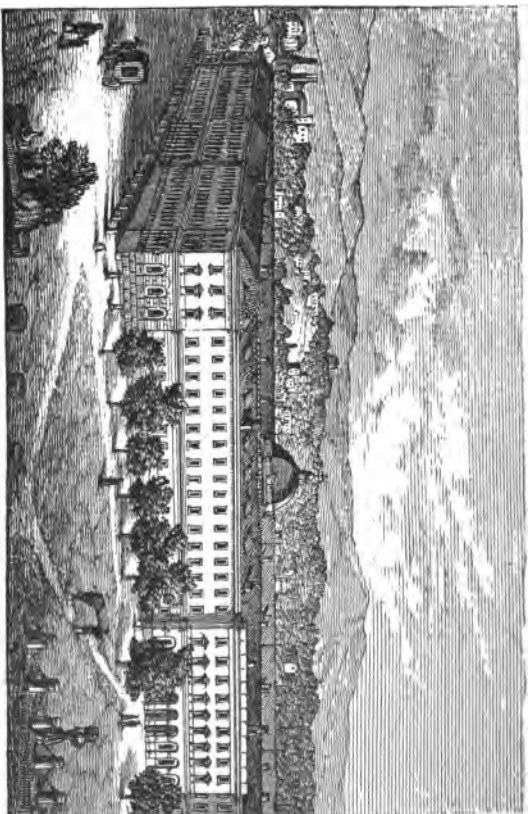
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The Civil Hospital.

formances by day; the galleries are circular, surrounding the centre building, and the seats in the pit for operatic and dramatic representations are moveable, to leave space in the circus for equestrian entertainments.

It is exceedingly elegant in its paintings and decorations, and brilliantly lit with gas during the evening performances, and will hold at least three thousand spectators; and when at night the circular galleries are crowded to overflowing with a well dressed and delighted audience, the spectacle presents a brilliancy of aspect by few surpassed. There is also annexed a noble and tastefully decorated concert hall, in which, and in the theatre during the gay time of Carnival, masked balls and other entertainments take place.

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## CIVIL HOSPITAL AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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Trieste, unlike many other cities of even far less note, possesses but few beneficial institutions of remote date; most of those actually completed, or now in course of construction at a vast expense, are those of the present generation. Foremost amongst these for extent, uniformity and the excellence of its external arrangements, ranks the Great Civil Hospital, completed in 1841 by the architect Corti, who at the cost of

eighty thousand pounds has produced a building of remarkable symmetry and beauty, most excellently adapted for the purpose. The form is an oblong square of six hundred feet by two hundred, capable of accommodating two thousand sick, and comprises the two previously existing institutions for lying-in women and foundlings. It possesses a Hall of Anatomy, a Dispensary, and a Chapel.

The care of the female wards and the nursing department is confined to the Sisters of Charity, while religious comfort and consolation are administered by the Capuchin fathers.

Under the same direction as this noble establishment is the provincial

#### **Lunatic Asylum,**

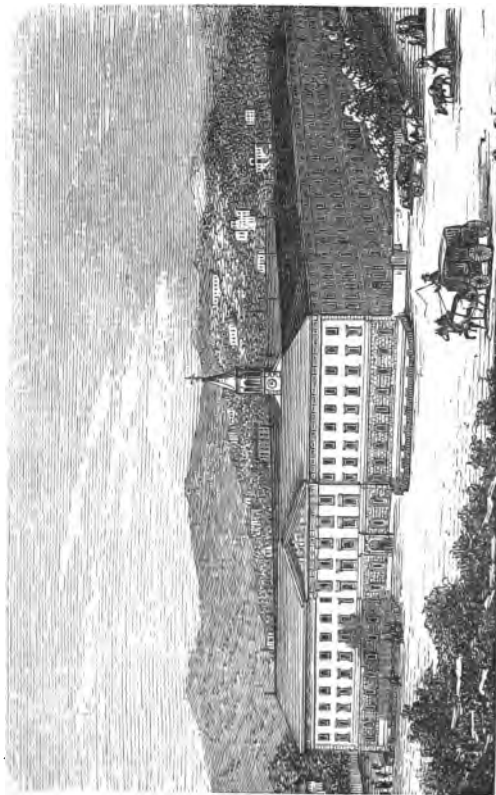
situated near the Cathedral, once the site of the General Hospital, and formerly the palace of the Bishops of Trieste, where the Emperor Leopold I. and Charles VI. alighted during their stay.

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### **THE NEW POOR-HOUSE.**

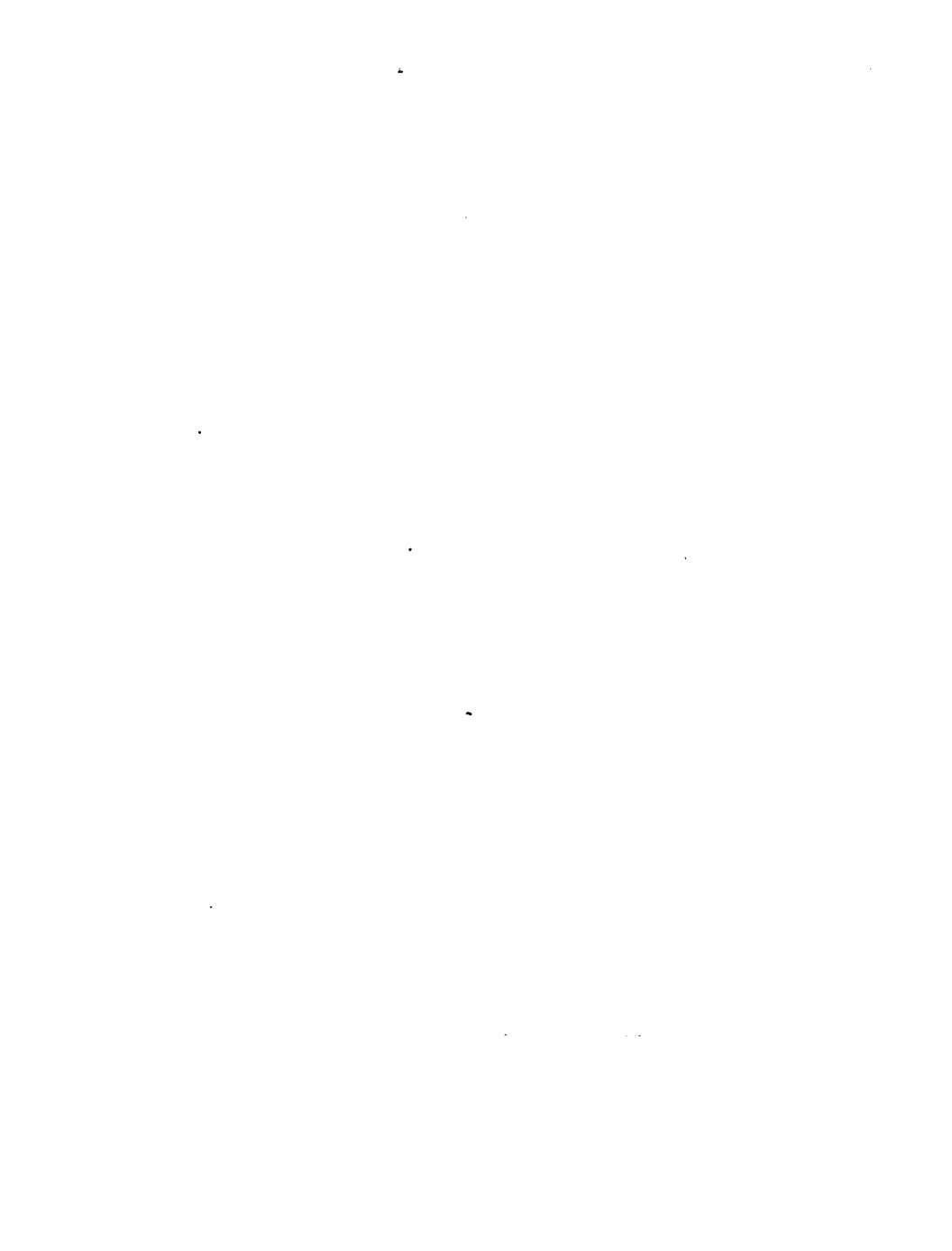
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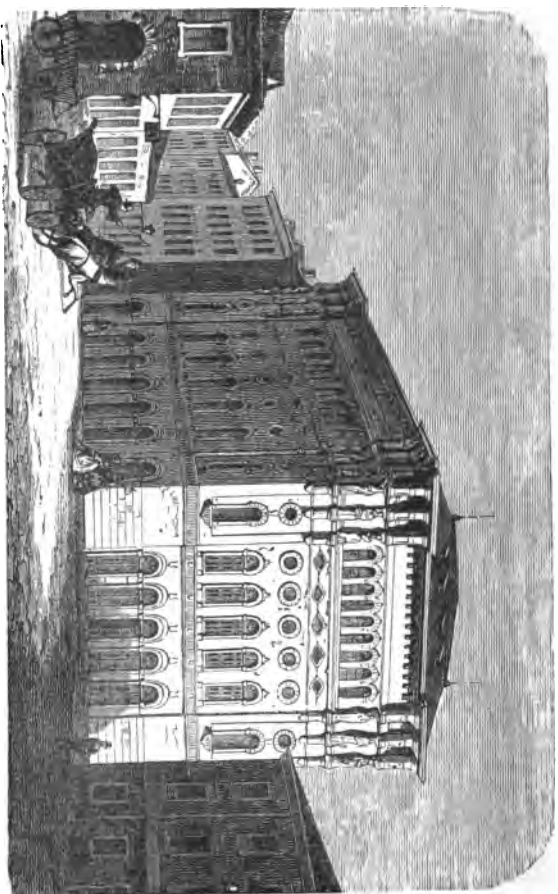
This institution, now in the course of construction, on the Chiadino road, at the foot of one of the beautiful hills which shelter the city on its Eastern side, is destined, on



The New Poorhouse.







The "Amenda" Theatre.

and Santi. The angels above the grand altar are sculptured by Bosa, the carved work by Manfredini of Milan.

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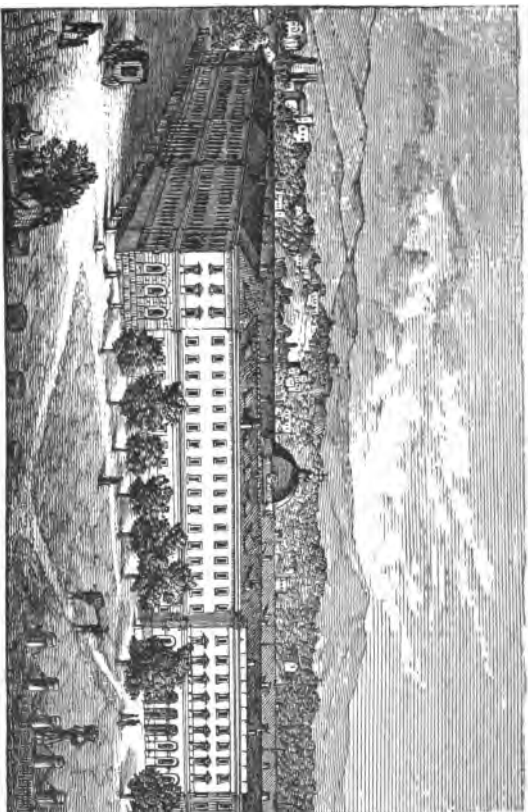
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The Civil Hospital.

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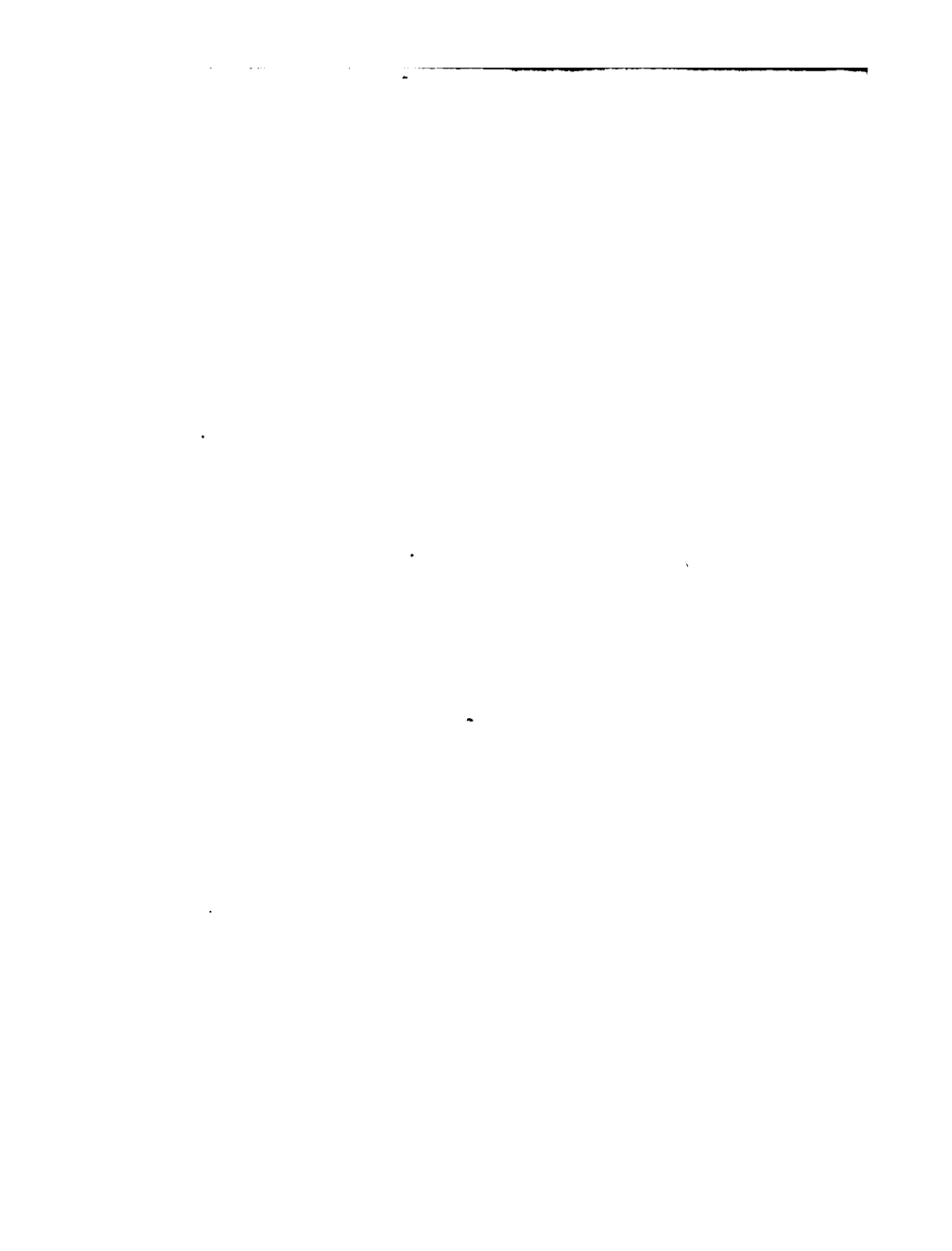
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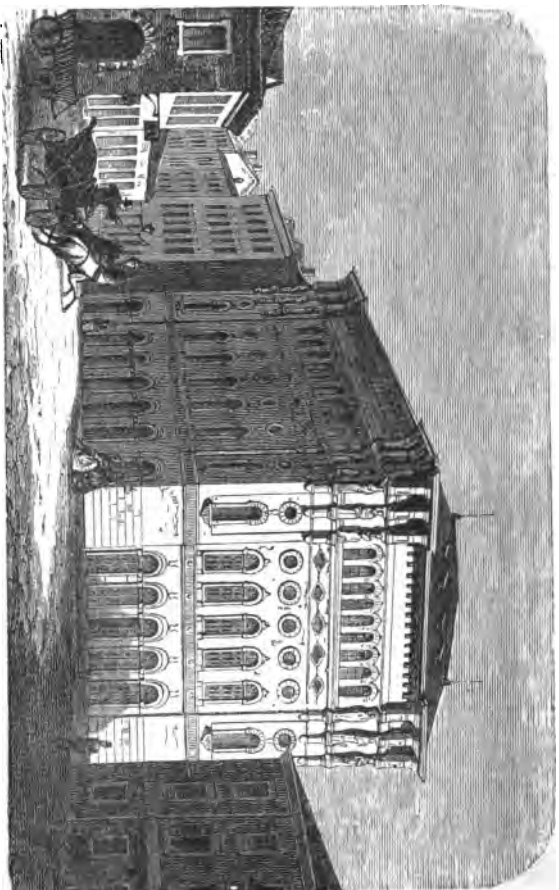
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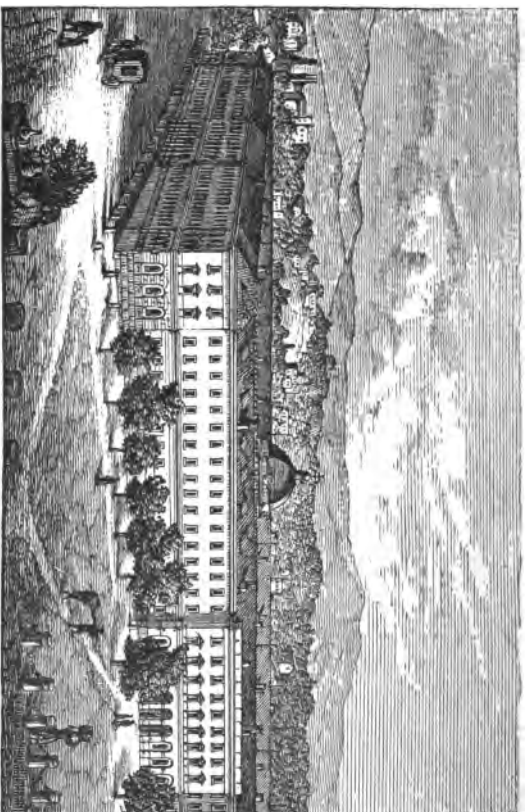
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and does honor to the industrial progress not only of Trieste, but the entire monarchy.

By the annexed bird's-eye view, it will be perceived that the establishment consists of two distinct parts, one applicable to the manufacture of machinery, and the other to the purposes of naval architecture, the two being connected by a handsome building appropriated for the offices of the administration. The entrances are at the extremities, and in the front rises a lofty clock tower opposite the central building, beneath which is a covered way for the passage of the operatives to their respective duties.

The department destined for the fabric of machinery consists of an iron and brass foundry, forges for metals, workshops for the manufacture of cranes, the turning of serews and other implements, and the carpenters work connected therewith; after which the various portions are passed to the place appropriated to the union of the component parts of the complicated machinery.

The form is that of a horse-shoe, in the centre of which stand the large forges for boilers, and the steam hammer.

The various localities are annexed by means of a railway.

On the mole which extends the entire length of the establishment, and near to which the largest steamers can anchor, are erected three immense cranes and levers, and a windlass of great power, worked by steam for hoisting masts and engines, which as well as boilers, weighing sixty tons, can at once be raised and placed on board the ships.

A still greater degree of interest is awakened on visiting that portion of the Arsenal devoted to naval architecture. Here will be found a Dry-dock, and a basin capable of con-

taining six ships. At the bottom of the basin is constructed a railway, on which, by means of a huge cradle moved by steam power, the largest steamer can be drawn up in less than an hour.

The foundation is excavated to a depth of twenty five feet below low water mark, between two moles which can be closed at the extremity by iron gates, when the basin can be exhausted of water and remain perfectly dry.

Adjoining the slip and dry dock a second is about to be constructed. A large breakwater serves to protect the mole from the violence of the waves. The whole is now in full activity, and almost every week witnesses the drawing up or launch of some large steamer, an object of admiration to all parties interested in navigation and commercial prosperity.

To fully carry out the grand ideas originally suggested by that distinguished member of the Austrian Government, the Baron de Bruck, it remains to provide the operatives with salubrious dwellings at moderate rentals. The plans for these are already designed, and the buildings will be erected on the grounds opposite to the Arsenal, in a style corresponding with the importance of the establishment, and combining every arrangement which art can devise for comfort, economy, and morality.

To visit this interesting establishment it is requisite to be provided with an admission ticket, which can be gratuitously procured on application at the Company's offices in the Tergesteum.

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## TRIESTE MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This is a joint stock company having for Directors the Chevaliers Reyer and Revoltella, and is placed under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Bauer; the mechanical department is under the control of Mr. D. Strudthoff, whilst the naval branch is confided to the care of his brother Edward. The concern has two establishments, the one in the immediate vicinity of the new arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd, and the other at Muggia on the opposite side of the Bay, where it has a dock yard adapted for the building both of ships of war and merchant vessels.

The society constructs machinery of all descriptions, and possesses foundries, which with its other buildings, occupies a space exceeding one hundred thousand square feet, and gives employment to about five hundred workmen.

It is provided with new and powerful machines, and has already two steam engines in powerful operation, and in the foundries are cast pieces of iron or other metal of the ponderous weight of sixteen tons.

Amongst the most remarkable productions of this establishment, may be reckoned the machines for draining the Venetian marshes, which are annually renewed, and lately also two were constructed for the province of Ferrara which have been found admirably adapted for their utilitarian purpose.

Many engines for steamers have also been here constructed, in no way inferior to those of other countries; amongst these may be mentioned those of the steam frigate „Danube“ (Donau) and the corvette „Archduke Frederic“, while large machines of eight hundred horse power are now preparing for the imperial line-of-battle-ship „Emperor“ (Kaiser). Here also was built the swing iron bridge at the entrance of the Grand Canal, and the stupendous floating baths (*Stabilimento balneare Maria*) described at page 66. To give an idea of the magnitude of the establishment it is only necessary to say that its annual consumption is about seven hundred tons of coal, three hundred and fifty of coke, five hundred of cast, and three hundred and fifty of wrought iron, besides about fifty tons of copper.

No doubt can exist of the advantages conferred on the city by this undertaking, which from the specimens already given of the abilities of its conductors is evidently capable of far greater extension.

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## ROMAN AQUEDUCT.

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There are remains of three Roman Acqueducts; the one traversing the Farneto, the second coming from Montebello, and the third, till met from Bagnoli seven miles distant, traversing the valley of Montecavo, over which it was arched. The principal conduit is a walled canal covered by arches, of which there yet remain many traces. It has been dried up for a thousand years, not for want of water, but from the deviation of the spring.

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## PUBLIC GARDEN.

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A space of ground, of considerable dimensions, beyond the planted passage of the Acqueduct, and enjoying a prospect of the wide and handsome street the Corsia Stadion,

was destined a few years ago for a public garden, the necessity for which was much felt. It is laid out in walks arranged in very good taste, and already its flourishing and healthy plants and foliage offer repose and refreshing shade to the populace who frequent it. It is proposed still further to extend it, and when ornamented by fountains and jets of water, to be supplied by conduits from the Acqueduct of Aurisina, it will prove one of the most beautiful and attractive of the public gardens and add considerably to the value and ornament of the city. There are also wells with excellent water.

The garden is surrounded by an iron railway on dwarf walls, interspersed with stone pillars towards the city and lateral roads, and is entered by two spacious gates.

An elegant building intended as a Café was erected not long since in conformity with the designs, and under the inspection of Signor G. Bernardi, containing a hall and two side galleries, with a spacious terrace overlooking the grounds with their promenades, groups of flowers and carpeted with verdure.

Here takes place, twice in the year, the exhibition of flowers and fruits under the auspices of the Horticultural Society recently formed by various well-deserving citizens of Trieste, and presided over by the Podestà, or Mayor of the City, the Chevalier de Tommasini.

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completion, for the reception of the poor and invalids, and will have its principal approach by the new road leading from the *Barriera Vecchia*.

The plans for the erection of this useful and splendid Institution were designed by the Academic Architect and magisterial Inspector, Signor Giuseppe Bernardi, who superintends the works, for which the munificent sum of five hundred thousand florins, or fifty thousand pounds English, was appropriated by the Municipality. After the Civil Hospital it will be the largest building of the city, its principal front having an extension of three hundred feet, while each of the side wings are three hundred and thirty six, with a depth of sixty.

These various buildings are connected by a transept in the form of a cross, giving light and ventilation to every part of which they are composed, occupying an area containing about eleven thousand feet. The elevation consists of a basement story and ground floor, with two upper stories and spacious attics.

The ground floor, besides the principal entrance, contains the offices connected with the management of the Institution, with divisions classifying age and sex, the workshops, stores for raw and manufactured articles, refectory and steam kitchen, together with departments for the distribution of soup to the out-door and casual poor; in the basement are magazines for food, fuel, wine etc.

On the first story is the Hall for public meetings, on the walls of which, inscribed in marble, are the names of the charitable benefactors. On the same floor, independent of the habitations of the domestics, are the apartments of the Chaplain and Workmaster, as also on one side are the dormitories for

the male inmates, and on the other for the females, with divisions separating the invalids from the poor of the establishment. Each of them is provided with its respective laboratories, and all that is needful to promote health, comfort and cleanliness, every section being provided with its respective infirmary, baths, wardrobes etc.

On the second floor a similar arrangement prevails in the separation of the sexes — the boys occupying one side and the female children and women the other, with baths, washhouses and infirmary, the same as below.

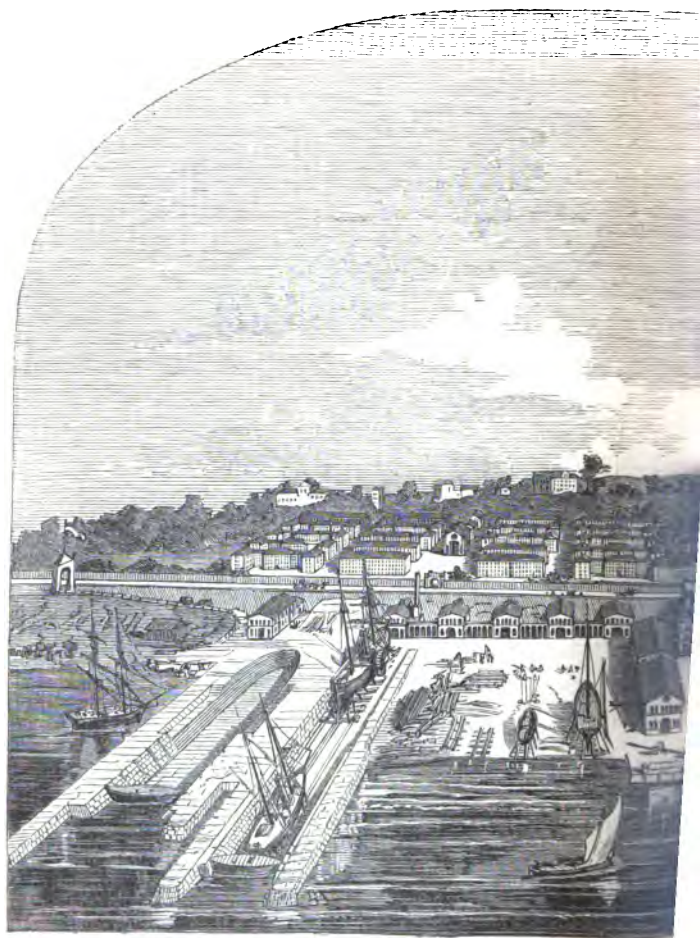
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By means of spacious corridors a prompt communication is obtained with every part of the building, however subdivided by the arrangement; the work shops, refectory, dormitories are abundantly supplied with air and light, increased by the application of science to artificial ventilation.

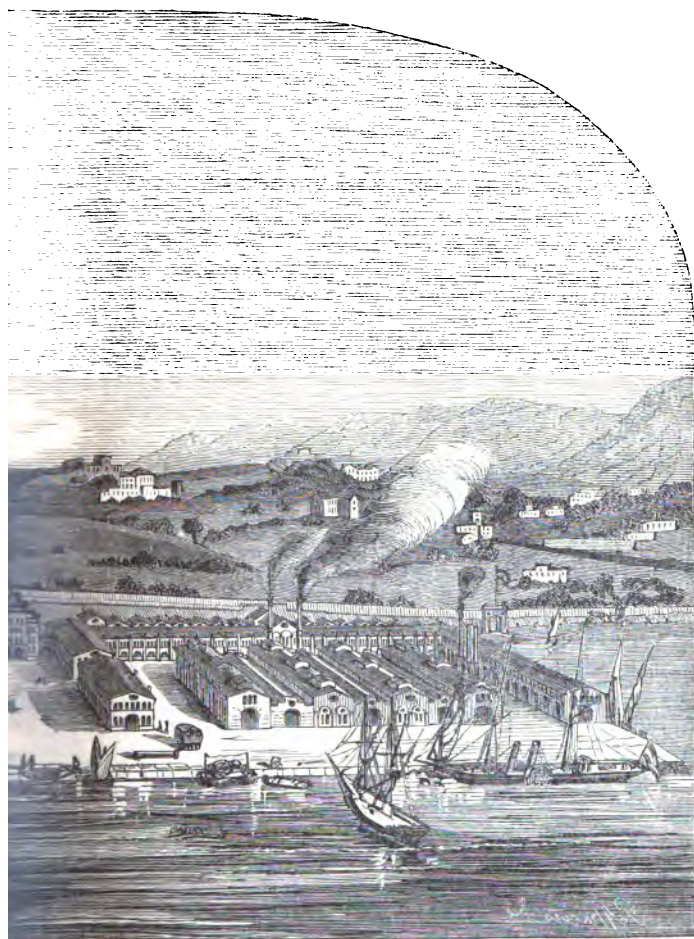
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Bird's eye view of



Val de la Vierge Arsenal.

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## THE NEW ARSENAL OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

The great augmentation of the steam fleet of the Austrian Lloyd, and the importance of its being independant of foreign aid, rendered evident to all the necessity of this establishment, more especially for the construction and repairs of its vessels, and the concentration on one spot of its numerous departments, offices, and operations, previously so widely scattered. This object, by the expenditure of immense sums on the part of the Directors, is at length attained.

This colossal enterprise, commenced in 1852, has already rewarded the energetic efforts employed in its accomplishment,

and does honor to the industrial progress not only of Trieste, but the entire monarchy.

By the annexed bird's-eye view, it will be perceived that the establishment consists of two distinct parts, one applicable to the manufacture of machinery, and the other to the purposes of naval architecture, the two being connected by a handsome building appropriated for the offices of the administration. The entrances are at the extremities, and in the front rises a lofty clock tower opposite the central building, beneath which is a covered way for the passage of the operatives to their respective duties.

The department destined for the fabric of machinery consists of an iron and brass foundry, forges for metals, workshops for the manufacture of cranes, the turning of serews and other implements, and the carpenters work connected therewith; after which the various portions are passed to the place appropriated to the union of the component parts of the complicated machinery.

The form is that of a horse-shoe, in the centre of which stand the large forges for boilers, and the steam hammer.

The various localities are annexed by means of a railway.

On the mole which extends the entire length of the establishment, and near to which the largest steamers can anchor, are erected three immense cranes and levers, and a windlass of great power, worked by steam for hoisting masts and engines, which as well as boilers, weighing sixty tons, can at once be raised and placed on board the ships.

A still greater degree of interest is awakened on visiting that portion of the Arsenal devoted to naval architecture. Here will be found a Dry-dock, and a basin capable of con-

taining six ships. At the bottom of the basin is constructed a railway, on which, by means of a huge cradle moved by steam power, the largest steamer can be drawn up in less than an hour.

The foundation is excavated to a depth of twenty five feet below low water mark, between two moles which can be closed at the extremity by iron gates, when the basin can be exhausted of water and remain perfectly dry.

Adjoining the slip and dry dock a second is about to be constructed. A large breakwater serves to protect the mole from the violence of the waves. The whole is now in full activity, and almost every week witnesses the drawing up or launch of some large steamer, an object of admiration to all parties interested in navigation and commercial prosperity.

To fully carry out the grand ideas originally suggested by that distinguished member of the Austrian Government, the Baron de Bruck, it remains to provide the operatives with salubrious dwellings at moderate rentals. The plans for these are already designed, and the buildings will be erected on the grounds opposite to the Arsenal, in a style corresponding with the importance of the establishment, and combining every arrangement which art can devise for comfort, economy, and morality.

To visit this interesting establishment it is requisite to be provided with an admission ticket, which can be gratuitously procured on application at the Company's offices in the Tergesteum.

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completion, for the reception of the poor and invalids, and will have its principal approach by the new road leading from the *Barriera Vecchia*.

The plans for the erection of this useful and splendid Institution were designed by the Academic Architect and magisterial Inspector, Signor Giuseppe Bernardi, who superintends the works, for which the munificent sum of five hundred thousand florins, or fifty thousand pounds English, was appropriated by the Municipality. After the Civil Hospital it will be the largest building of the city, its principal front having an extension of three hundred feet, while each of the side wings are three hundred and thirty six, with a depth of sixty.

These various buildings are connected by a transept in the form of a cross, giving light and ventilation to every part of which they are composed, occupying an area containing about eleven thousand feet. The elevation consists of a basement story and ground floor, with two upper stories and spacious attics.

The ground floor, besides the principal entrance, contains the offices connected with the management of the Institution, with divisions classifying age and sex, the workshops, stores for raw and manufactured articles, refectory and steam kitchen, together with departments for the distribution of soup to the out-door and casual poor; in the basement are magazines for food, fuel, wine etc.

On the first story is the Hall for public meetings, on the walls of which, inscribed in marble, are the names of the charitable benefactors. On the same floor, independent of the habitations of the domestics, are the apartments of the Chaplain and Workmaster, as also on one side are the dormitories for



the male inmates, and on the other for the females, with divisions separating the invalids from the poor of the establishment. Each of them is provided with its respective laboratories, and all that is needful to promote health, comfort and cleanliness, every section being provided with its respective infirmary, baths, wardrobes etc.

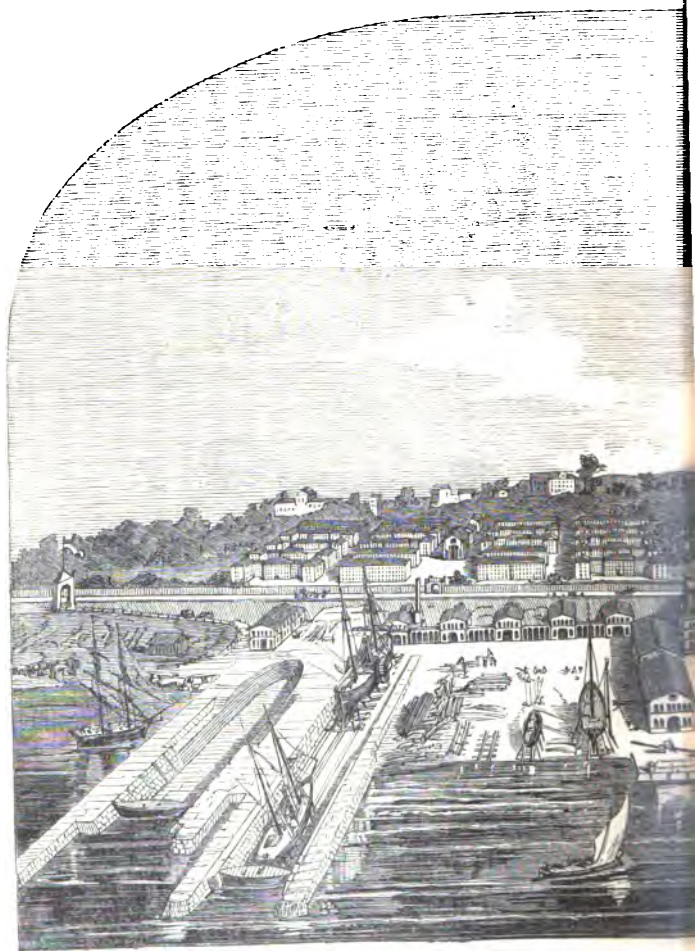
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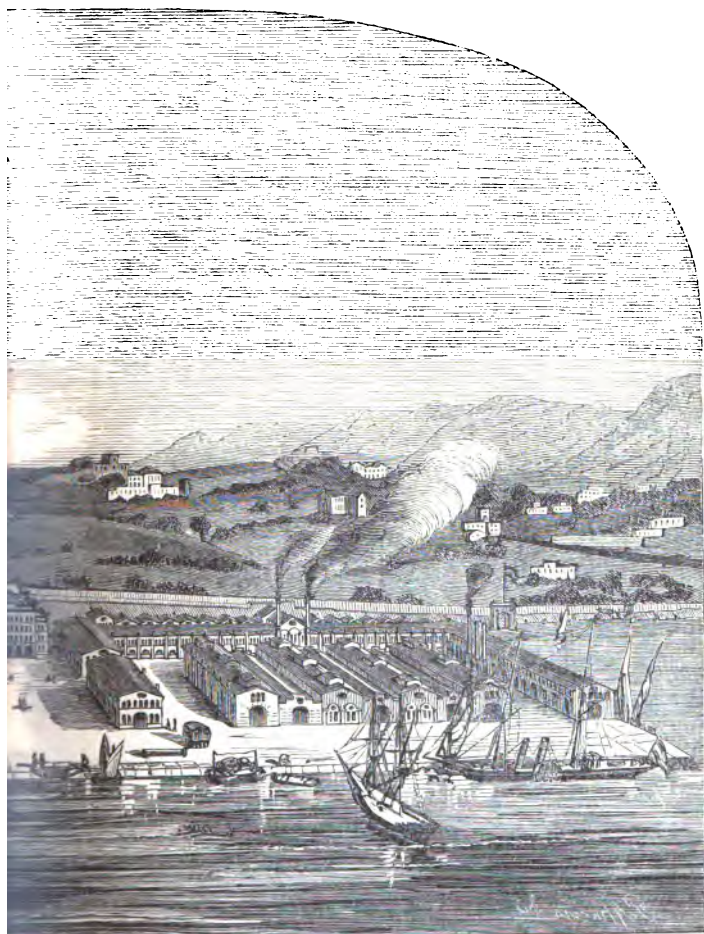
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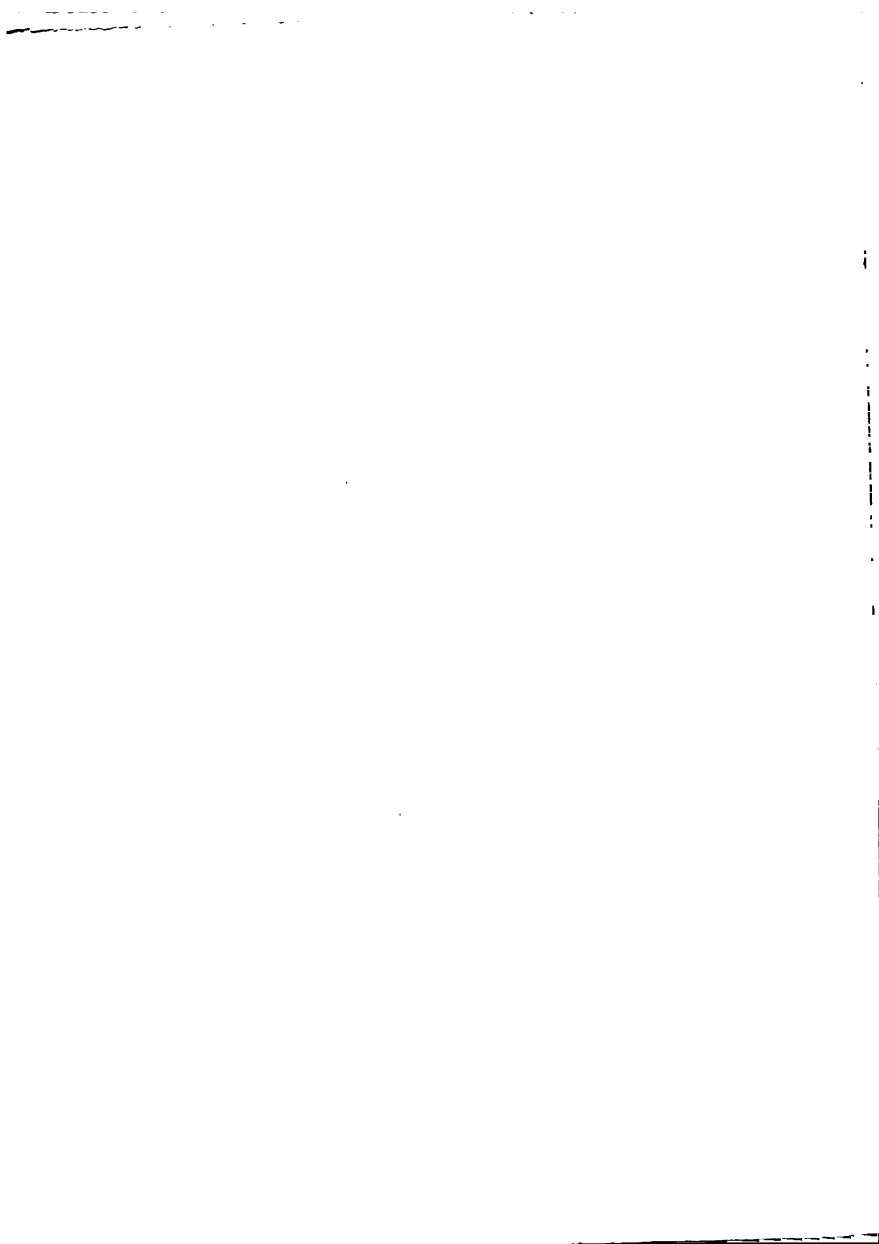




Bird's eye view of



Canton Lloyds Arsenal.



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## TRIESTE MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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This is a joint stock company having for Directors the Chevaliers Reyer and Revoltella, and is placed under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Bauer; the mechanical department is under the control of Mr. D. Strudthoff, whilst the naval branch is confided to the care of his brother Edward. The concern has two establishments, the one in the immediate vicinity of the new arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd, and the other at Muggia on the opposite side of the Bay, where it has a dock yard adapted for the building both of ships of war and merchant vessels.

The society constructs machinery of all descriptions, and possesses foundries, which with its other buildings, occupies a space exceeding one hundred thousand square feet, and gives employment to about five hundred workmen.

It is provided with new and powerful machines, and has already two steam engines in powerful operation, and in the foundries are cast pieces of iron or other metal of the ponderous weight of sixteen tons.

Amongst the most remarkable productions of this establishment, may be reckoned the machines for draining the Venetian marshes, which are annually renewed, and lately also two were constructed for the province of Ferrara which have been found admirably adapted for their utilitarian purpose.

Many engines for steamers have also been here constructed, in no way inferior to those of other countries; amongst these may be mentioned those of the steam frigate „Danube“ (Donau) and the corvette „Archduke Frederic“, while large machines of eight hundred horse power are now preparing for the imperial line-of-battle-ship „Emperor“ (Kaiser). Here also was built the swing iron bridge at the entrance of the Grand Canal, and the stupendous floating baths (*Stabilimento balneare Maria*) described at page 66. To give an idea of the magnitude of the establishment it is only necessary to say that its annual consumption is about seven hundred tons of coal, three hundred and fifty of coke, five hundred of cast, and three hundred and fifty of wrought iron, besides about fifty tons of copper.

No doubt can exist of the advantages conferred on the city by this undertaking, which from the specimens already given of the abilities of its conductors is evidently capable of far greater extension.

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## ROMAN AQUEDUCT.

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There are remains of three Roman Acqueducts; the one traversing the Farneto, the second coming from Montebello, and the third, till met from Bagnoli seven miles distant, traversing the valley of Montecavo, over which it was arched. The principal conduit is a walled canal covered by arches, of which there yet remain many traces. It has been dried up for a thousand years, not for want of water, but from the deviation of the spring.

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## PUBLIC GARDEN.

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A space of ground, of considerable dimensions, beyond the planted passage of the Acqueduct, and enjoying a prospect of the wide and handsome street the Corsia Stadion,

was destined a few years ago for a public garden, the necessity for which was much felt. It is laid out in walks arranged in very good taste, and already its flourishing and healthy plants and foliage offer repose and refreshing shade to the populace who frequent it. It is proposed still further to extend it, and when ornamented by fountains and jets of water, to be supplied by conduits from the Acqueduct of Aurisina, it will prove one of the most beautiful and attractive of the public gardens and add considerably to the value and ornament of the city. There are also wells with excellent water.

The garden is surrounded by an iron railway on dwarf walls, interspersed with stone pillasters towards the city and lateral roads, and is entered by two spacious gates.

An elegant building intended as a Café was erected not long since in conformity with the designs, and under the inspection of Signor G. Bernardi, containing a hall and two side galleries, with a spacious terrace overlooking the grounds with their promenades, groups of flowers and carpeted with verdure.

Here takes place, twice in the year, the exhibition of flowers and fruits under the auspices of the Horticultural Society recently formed by various well-deserving citizens of Trieste, and presided over by the Podestà, or Mayor of the City, the Chevalier de Tommasini.

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## VILLA BOTTACIN.

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This delightful little villa, the suburban residence of the wealthy merchant from whom it derives its name is situated near the termination of the carriage road to the Boschetto, and well merits a visit to view the works of art which adorn it. It was built in 1854 from the design of Signor Bernardi, with various modifications introduced by its owner. It is elevated in the grotesque style of the middle ages, suggested by various seats in Scotland, particularly that of Abbotsford, the residence of the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, from which Mr. Bottacin conceived the idea of adapting it to his own residence. It may be described as the union of various architectural styles, and has the effect of introducing much air and light, with a combination of many beautiful points of view.

From the summit of the tower, with which is united a small astronomical observatory furnished with an excellent telescope by Dancer of Manchester, is enjoyed a prospect of the surrounding mountains, city, and sea, forming an extensive and delightful panoramic view.

In the gardens, admirably arranged by the taste of their proprietor (himself a most excellent horticulturist, with whom originated the idea of the Trieste Horticultural Exposition) and in the hot-houses, will be found the choicest and most rare exotics of every clime.





Villa Ferdinandiana.

There is also a Swiss cottage, and other buildings, containing a small but well-selected museum of natural history and antiquities, while an artificial grotto, a lake and other embellishments serve to vary the pleasure of the spot.

Amongst the villas in the neighborhood deserving attention, are also those of the Chevalier de Gosselin of beautiful architecture, designed by the celebrated Prevaut, which in 1852 was honored by the residence of the Imperial family, also those of the Chevalier de Sartorio, the Chevalier Gianichesi, especially celebrated for the conservatories of rare plants, those of the Baron de Zanchi, and various others.

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## VILLA FERDINANDIANA.

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Trieste as a sea-port, and by its position between Italy and Germany, must ever attract a concourse of strangers for sea bathing, so useful in many kinds of sickness; nor less so for change of air, and to enjoy the beauty of its scenery, and especially its hills, some of which, rich in vegetation and covered with verdure, present the most magnificent points of view, and studded with buildings possessed of every comfort, and enjoying the advantages of the purest air and water.



There are few cities which like this, combine the double benefit of a tranquil and serene sea, not subject to storms, and such beautiful and healthy hills where the invigorating breeze may be enjoyed, and a refreshing and pure air temper in the morning and evening the dog-day heats.

Beyond question, one of the most desirable situations, whether in regard to the prospect or salubrity, is the summit of the wood which bore the name of *Farnedo*, the munificent donation of the Emperor Ferdinand, and which on this account is now called after him.

A broad and commodious road passing through the wood, in less than half an hour conducts the traveller to the spot; the ascent is by a gentle hill covered with oaks of centuries, and rich in vegetation, and affording at every bend the most extensive, varied and enchanting prospects of the mountains, sea and railway, and of the circumjacent hills embellished by country seats.

Arrived at the top, at a height of seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, will now be found completed the monumental edifice erected by a public decree in memory of, and as a proof of devotion to the august donor, from the designs of the Councillor Hitzig of Berlin. Surmounting the centre of the front is a group by Cameroni, representing the bust of the Emperor (an admirable likeness) crowned by Justice and Glory; beneath is his motto *Recta Tueri*, and an appropriate Latin inscription, expressive of grateful recognition of the imperial gift.

The building itself, is intended for the accomodation of those who are desirous of passing the summer months in so healthy and salubrious a position; and contains all that can be desired to render such a sojourn delightful.

The grand hall, on the ground floor with its galleries and columus, intended as a ball-room, and for public assemblies, is really magnificent; it is decorated with casts and ornamented throughout in exceedingly by good taste.

Beneath are the kitchens, cellars and domestic offices, and above, on the principal floor are the parlours, drawing rooms and sleeping apartments, well painted and elegantly furnished. A restaurant, with dining, card, billiard and coffee rooms afford ample means of agreeably whiling away the hours, even during the most unfavorable weather.

The benefits and pleasures of the place will doubtless be extensively availed of during the summer season, and more particularly by those who from any species of indisposition have occasion to resort to sea bathing, and respire a light, pure and oxygen air, such as those affected with scrofula, rickets, hoopingcough etc. for here nothing is wanting that can be desired for comfort, independent of the benefits from the healthy emanations of the forest of oaks, with sun or shade at will, and a rich vegetation entirely free from humidity; while the climate of Trieste is so good, that during the months of July and August, in which in most other cities so much sickness prevails, no sort of malady exists, and in a population of more than one hundred thousand souls comprised in its territory, there are not more than two or three deaths a day, and sometimes *not any*.

The edifice which bears and commemorates so august a name will also prove the nucleus of a new village from the ground which will be purchased by many private individuals for the construction of villas and other residences, where such benefits are derived.

To conclude this brief notice must be pointed out the magnificent prospect enjoyed from the *gloriettes*, on each side of the building. From these are discerned on the one side the circumjacent mountains, in form of an amphitheatre, lower down, the hills and rich country at their base, with the city and extensive sea, and in the back ground the lands of Friuli as far as Grado and Aquileja, and, yet more distant still, Trivigiano, and the mountains of *Cavallo* near Pordenone, *Antelao* in Cadore, and *Baldo* near Verona, while from the opposite side is viewed the entire coast of Istria, the *Tajan* (Slannig) mountains famed for botanical specimens, and the mountains near Pinguente and Quarnero.

More in the vicinity are seen Pirano and Muggia with its Arsenal, as well as that of the Austrian Lloyd, together with the village of Servola and the surrounding verdant country which forms a splendid amphitheatre on the point opposite. This immense panorama is rendered yet more interesting and remarkable when viewed through powerful telescopes, which are here provided, by means of which in certain states of the light and atmosphere, particularly towards the setting of the sun, the view extends even to the most elevated point of Venice.

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## VILLA REVOLTELLA.

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At a short distance from, and almost opposite to the Villa Ferdinandiana rises the delightful villa of the proprietor whose name it bears, and which in less than two years has changed a rude and briery waste to a perfect gem. After a patient but successful search a spring of excellent water has been discovered which furnishes this lofty height with a perpetual and ample supply where formerly it could only be obtained by the costly process of transporting it from the city in casks; it is now in such abundance as to furnish not only the imperative requests, but reservoirs and *jets d'eau*, and confer a thousand benefits.

Immediately on entering is a conservatory of cast iron, of elegant gothic design, from the *ateliers* of the *Stabilimento tecnico triestino*, and another of smaller dimensions, for those plants which require a greater degree of heat.

Still more lofty, and in the best point of view of this superb position stands the house of the owner in form of a rustic cottage or Swiss chalet, from the plans of the Councillor Hitzig executed by the talents of the engineer Sforzi, producing a very good effect. It is constructed partly of cast iron, and partly of stone, so as to offer during the winter season a strong resistance to the howling blasts of the *Bora* which at this lofty elevation rush with great force; but so

well painted both internally and externally as to have the aspect at this vast height of a light and vernal construction of wood.

The boundary wall is of stone columns surmounted with vases of flowers, while in front of the cottage are statues of *terra cotta of Berlin*, and a well arranged garden redolent with the perfume of flowers, and yielding a grateful freshness from its trickling rills and fountains; around are vases of flowers and groups of animals carved from the soft freestone of Malta.

From a look out above is enjoyed a magnificent prospect, if possible even more vast and varied than from its monumental neighbour, while immediately beneath the eye reposes on tranquil verdure, or wanders over parterres of flowers and ancient and majestic trees.

To render this delightful spot still more perfect it is the intention of the noble proprietor, to erect a chapel for private devotion near to the entrance gate from the city, which on festive occasions will be open to the public.

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STATION DE CHEMIN DE FER.

*Thierville*

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the Railway Station of which he had laid the first stone seven years previously. The edifice at which the railway commences is raised at an elevation of thirty two feet above the level of the sea, after which the road passes through a viaduct six hundred feet in length, covered with glass, passing over the Lazzaretto beneath, from thence it traverses two tunnels which conduct to the magnificent viaduct of Barcola, eight hundred feet in length, and built upon twenty niches; from thence it winds along the banks of the sea, crossing no less than eight viaducts, until it reaches the station of Grignano, onwards to Nabresina, by a large and remarkable viaduct of about two thousand feet in length, well worthy the visit and examination of the traveller. Returning to the station at Trieste, a large and commodious dock will be constructed communicating with the adjoining extensive warehouses where vessels may discharge and receive their cargoes directly into and from the trains. The water for the use of the railway is in an extensive basin supplied from the aqueduct at Nabresina, from whence it is conducted in tubes to the city, furnishing an ample supply of excellent drinking water to all the houses.

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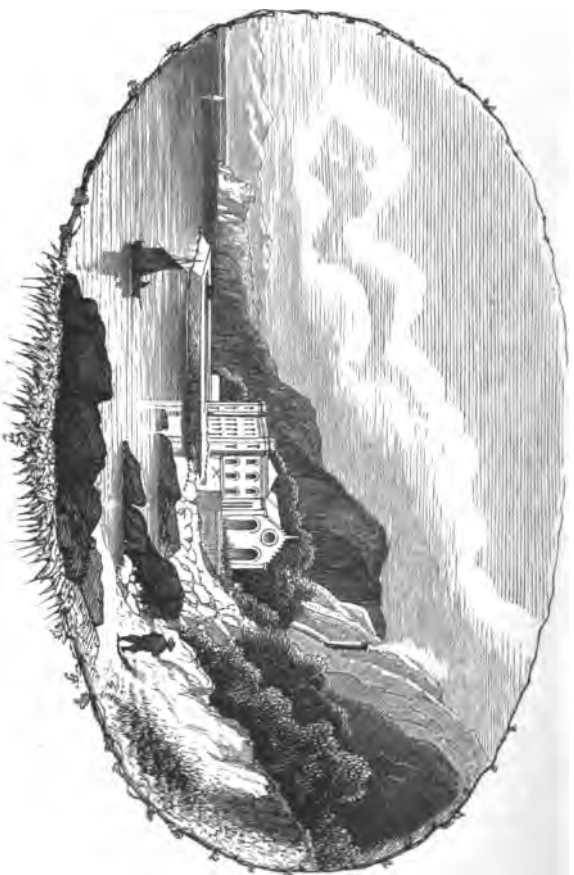
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The Aurisina Aqueduct.

## THE AURISINA ACQUEDUCT.

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The merit of the conception of this highly utilitarian enterprise, belongs to the Baron di Bruck, the present Austrian minister of Finance, who has thereby conferred an incalculable benefit on the city of Trieste.

To effect this object, the springs which abound at the foot of the calcareous mountain of Santa Croce, the abundance and purity of which were demonstrated by the observations of many years, were collected together in such a mode as to prevent by any possibility the admixture of their fresh waters with the sea into which they had previously flowed.

The waters thus obtained are then forced by the application of a steam hydraulic apparatus of the system of Cornwallis (from the manufactories of Signor G. Siegl of Vienna) to a height of five hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea, and part to the elevation of four hundred and fourteen feet above Zero, at the source; from whence, by east iron tubes it is conveyed to the station of Nabresina and Trieste, which, as well as that of Grignano are amply supplied from this abundant source. The elevation to the altitude of five hundred and eighty feet for Grignano, solves a problem unattempted by any similar institution, regard being had to the difficulties of the soil, and has resulted in the most perfect success.

The motive power is furnished by four steam engines on the principle above named, of the collective force of two hundred and seventy horses; a pressure equal to one hundred horses, for the constant raising of the water, and a reserve of ninety.

The engines raise in twenty four hours, two hundred thousand cubic feet of water, which is conducted to the city by means of a principal cast iron tube of twelve inches in diameter.

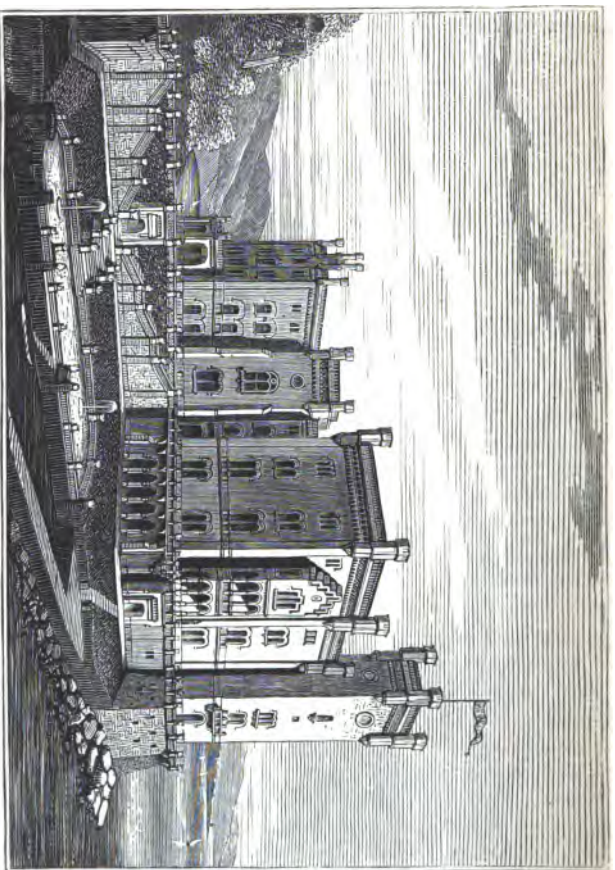
At Trieste on the Castle heights an immense reservoir will be constructed, the lateral conductors from which will be so arranged as to afford an ample supply not only for the exigencies of private individuals, the navy and mercantile shipping, and the public fountains dispersed throughout the city, but leave a surplus for mechanical purposes, the purification of the streets, and the extinction of fires.

The enterprise, carried into execution by means of shares, is governed by a Direction of six individuals, of whom one is president; at present it is the only undertaking of the kind in the Austrian Monarchy, and resembles those undertaken with the same objects in London, Hamburg and Berlin, corresponding fully with the exigencies of the times, and from the result of which a lucrative financial result may be confidently anticipated.

The artistic and mechanical portion of the work was projected and carried out by the engineer Signor Carlo Junker.

Near to and beneath the village of Grignano is the magnificent castle of Miramar, now erecting by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Governor General of the Kingdom of Venetian Lombardy, and High Admiral of the Austrian fleet,

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Miramar Castle.

of which the next section will afford an imperfect description.

In the vicinity will be also seen the historic castle of the Torriani of Duino.

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### MIRAMAR CASTLE.

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The castle of his Imperial Royal and Serene Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, which bears this title is situated at the distance of a German league from Trieste, on a rocky promontory rising from the sea, formerly called the *Point of Grignano*.

The spot selected for the erection offers beyond all question, one of the most enchanting prospects of the Adriatic sea, and under the exquisite taste of its imperial and royal owner is now transferring into an abode of magical splendour and beauty.

The accompanying engraving presents a view of the principal front of the castle, with the entrance from the sea. In the back ground is a gate giving admission to a parterre, from whence a grand staircase branching off in two directions, conducts, the one on the right hand to the castle, and the other on the left to the park. The ground which forms



the foundation of the castle, has been literally taken from the sea, from the waves of which, it is protected by a wall of massive stone thirty six feet high. The primitive soil of the park, which was in part rocky and partly covered with vines, has now been converted into an elegant English garden, with grottoes, and limpid fountains. The entire grounds are provided with water from the neighbouring aqueduct of Aurisina, the only means which rendered the construction of the park possible, the spot being destitute of springs.

At the back of the castle commences a road, which extending along the coast communicates with Trieste, while another connects the park with the railway at the Miramar station.

The building of the castle, and the laying out the park, was commenced at the beginning of March 1856, and the works will probably be completed by the end of the ensuing year. The entire external walls of the castle are composed of square blocks of calcareous stone from the quarries of Istria, and this portion of the works has been executed with a degree of precision, rare even in modern architectural constructions. The plans of the works, by command of the Imperial owner, were designed by the civil engineer Charles Junker, who has also the honor of presiding over execution.

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## G R O T T O E S.

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The calcareous geological formation which prevails to the north and east of Trieste, heaved from the sea in the days of the great deluge, preserves within its breast the petrified remains of fishes, shells, and other marine productions, as well as the vestiges of extinct animals, and is so formed, that beyond the subterranean ways which penetrate from the surface to the base, it comprises caverns which descending to an immense profundity, open into grand and spacious halls, from which spring vaulted roofs, the perforations of which, the water trickling through, strongly impregnated with lime, forms from the summit and around the walls, pendant crystallizations and incrustations of the most grotesque and varied character.

The death-like silence of these mystic caves, the calm and tranquil air, always of equal temperature, the echoes of the human voice rebounding from side to side in these gloomy solitudes, the perpetual darkness except when the red glare of the torch reveals to view the fantastic form of each surrounding object in its minutest details, might almost lead the spectator, by the aid of fancy, to imagine himself transported to another world, and pervades the mind with a contemplative sadness assimilating to a deep religious feeling. No region in the more frequented portions of Europe has such stupendous

caverus as those of the Carso which impend over Trieste; varied in size form and colour, they were explored with ardour when to visit them was the rage.

Amongst those which hold the first rank may be named that of Saint Servolo, situated at the distance of a league from Trieste, of such easy access, that the first cavern, in which is an altar erected to the memory of Saint Servolo, is gilded by the earliest light of the rays of the rising sun; the interior declining till it joins the running waters. Above the grotto rises the ancient fortress of the Triestini, afterwards the castle of Petazzi now in ruins, from whence may be seen not only the Venetian coast, but the city of Venice itself, together with the entire gulf of Trieste, and the interior of the peninsula, as far as Gallignana.

That of Vileniza more frequently called that of Corniale, at the limits of the territory, transcends all the others in the beauty of the colors, of the crystallizations of the walls and roofs. The abyss of Saint Canciano when the waters of the upper Timavus re-appear and return to be lost, is not properly a cavern, as it is without a roof, having sides only.

That of Trebitsch is remarkable, because passing from one to another of the many perpendicular subterranean ways, it conducts, at the depth of eleven hundred feet to an ample staircase, at the bottom of which is seen the placid flow of the Timavus to its descent in the mines. The entrance is now obstructed.

In the cliffs which precipitately terminate the Carso on the side of Istria, are caverns which were formerly used as habitations. The caverns themselves being blocked up by the natural fortifications of rocky walls at their base, were ac-

cessible only by winding ways from the middle of their height which was approached by a tower.

Wonderful indeed are these intricate labyrinths resembling vast trenches filled up from the crumbling summits of the natural roof.

These, and other beautiful grottoes are however fading in remembrance, since that which was discovered at Adelsberg has become known and which is now approached by an excellent road, as well as by the railway, while the others are arrived at only by the roads of a century back, which greatly need repair.

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## LIPPIZA HORSES.

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Lipizza, at one hour's distance from Trieste, on the elevated plain of the Carso, is a vigorous plantation in the midst of a barren naked and stony soil, an evidence of what the Carso was three centuries since, and what it might be now if equal care was given to it. It was anciently the possession of the Bishops of Trieste, who in the year 1580 alienated it to the Archduke Charles of Styria, Sovereign of Lower Austria.

This place is the origin of a celebrated breed of horses, renowned for their white color, symmetry, and strength of hoof. During the present century the breed has been renovated by means of stallions brought from Arabia and England. To this is appended another similar establishment at Prestranek, on the Carso of Adelsberg. It is a foundation of the Imperial family and a dependancy of the Grand Equerry of the Court. The first Napoleon presented it to Marshal Marmont, at the period when he was master of Trieste.



## PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

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Foremost in the rank amongst the public Archives is that of the Municipality, which is two-fold, the secret, and that of the *Vicedominaria* or Vicegovernment. In the first are preserved the patents of the Emperor, and, as elsewhere said, the charters and privileges of the city, commencing with the year 1300, and rare documents of anterior date, frequently those of Frederic the third.

Richer still is the Vicedominaria, to which in truth belong the parchment code of the laws and statutes of 1320—1350 and 1365, two paper books of that of 1414, and the original of Ferdinand the first in 1550. Numerous also are the various magisterial acts of the fourteenth and following centuries, which, although civil, contain many public documents. An index of the principle Archives is deposited in the public library.

The Episcopal Archives have the acts of the Bishopric of Capodistria, which however do not go further back than 1400, and also those of Cittanuova; the ancient records of the Tergestine Episcopate were lost in the frequent changes of the diocess.

More valuable yet are the Chapter Archives, countaining some documents of the centuries previons to 1300, and very many posterior; similar documents are also preserved in the convent of the order of Saint Cyprian which fortunately escaped the general suppression.

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## COLLECTIONS OF COINS, MEDALS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

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The love of numismatology is by no means a novelty in Trieste; Bonomo-Stettner in the last century gave the initiative, followed by Fontana, whose Museum of Greek and Roman coins, the Greek arranged and illustrated by the talented Sestini, still exists. The collections of Manussi are no longer in Trieste, but those of Vest and Dreer still remain, as also the abundant cabinet of Bonacich. The Napoleonic medals of P. Sartorio, and the Venetian of Cumano are of great value. The collections of Venetian coins by Koch possessed by Cozzi are of much value, besides those commenced by Bottacin, that of Sepilli, is also much esteemed, as also those of Rossetti Enea, and many others, whom it would be difficult to name. The civic museum has a complete series of the Episcopal coins, and Triestini medals, as well as the Roman and Byzantium monies which have had a local circulation. As memorials for historic notes, the Museum has a collection of inedited manuscripts, as also Sepilli, while the vases of Sartorio as well as those of Fontana form ample collections, — not to mention those commenced by Charles Fontana, who was cut off by death.

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## SCULPTURES AND BRONZES.

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The bronze statue of Leopold in the Piazza della Borsa, is a cast modelled in the Arsenal of Venice, dating from 1660; of bronze also ought to be that of Charles VI, afterwards executed in marble of Venetian sculpture in 1728. The statues and group of the fountain in the Piazza Grande, are the work of Mazzoleni, well deserving of encomium, and a proof of the love of the fine arts borne by the City of Trieste. Lethargy having subsequently prevailed and a preference being given to works of doubtful merit, it was left to religious piety to develope art by means of statuary to the memory of the defunct. The two monuments in the Church of the Evangelicals to Trapp and Dumreicher, are by the elder Bosa, as also to the Governor Rossetti in the Cathedral, and Winckelmann in the Museum. In the *Campo Santo* or burial place of Servola is the angel of the Resurrection, a prodigy of art, on the tomb of Francesco Taddeo de Reyer; and the works of Zandomeneghi, the younger Bosa, Cameroni, Capolino and de Pauli are also much esteemed.

The statue of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of the Jesuits, or *Santa Maria Maggiore* is by Bearzi; the new statue and *bassi rilievi* at the altar of San Giusto are by Ferrari; at Sant Antonio Nuovo are works of the younger Bosa. The statues which decorate the Exchange are by Banti, Bosa and



Ferrari, while Capolino and de Pauli have the merit of the Lions at the Arsenal of the Lloyd. In private buildings beautiful statues are to be found; — those in the Revoltella palace have been already noted — others worthy of remark are to be found in that of G. Morpurgo. At the Villa Bottacin is the Flora, the *chef d'œuvre* of Vela, and the Leda of Cropp, with a colossal cast of the head of Napoleon, as also a statue of Minerva. In the Cemeteries also are many and diversified specimens of monumental sculpture in statues and *bassi relievi*.

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## PAINTINGS.

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Not to sculpture only but to its sister art of Painting has Trieste shown its devotion, even in times far from favorable to the developement of the talents of genius. Fine collections have been formed, dissolved and renewed; but there are some which command our especial note, whether from the abundance of the canvass, the variety of the Artists, or the merits of individual works.

Without designing by omission of names to prejudice other collections, those of Eneas di Rossetti, Parente, and the Baron Geremia de Zanchi in Gattinara, and Hierschel-Minerbi as well

as those of Messrs. Oblasser, Morpurgo, and Ritter de Zahony may be named as occupying the first rank in collections of deceased and living masters.

Of eminent paintings the Cathedral possesses, independent of the names of which notice has been already taken, and which may be classified amongst them, some executed on wood with a gold ground as ancient as 1300. In the Civic Library also are two paintings on wood representing the triumph of Petrarch. In the different Churches are varied specimens of merit, as well as in the collections of Messrs. Bottacin, Sartorio, Morpurgo, and the Chevalier Revoltella, besides those named above. Of fresco paintings the most antique is that of the apsis of the altar of Saint Giusto in the Cathedral, the work of 1400; others are to be found in almost all the churches, of greater or less degree of beauty.

Amongst the most beautiful paintings to be singled out are those of Goliath in the Casa Gattorno, and also of the Genoese Priest by Leonardo da Vinci, — and two pictures of Messer Francesco and Madonna Laura at the Library — another at the Villa Bottacin — of Gianbellino and others of unknown authors in the Library — of Christ in the Temple at the Chevalier Cignani — of Tintoretto in the Casa Revoltella — of Montagna in the Casa P. Sartorio — a beautiful Christ in the Church of the Evangelicals of Augsburg by Luino, a Madonna in the Casa Fontana, two beautiful paintings in the Sacristy of *S. Mary the greater* — and others elsewhere of Brusasorzi, Flamand, and of Angelica Kaufmann, two numerous to mention.

Numerous and beautiful also are those of the Dutch and Flemish schools, a few of which may be mentioned, such as those by *Van Haanen* in the Casa Sartorio, the Casa Hierschel

and the Casa Morpurgo, and of *Ruyten* in the Casa Sartorio. But to recount so many illustrious modern names like those *Tenkate*, *Hoguet*, *Koster*, *Gauermann*, *Dillens*, *Pipenhagen* and *Ruytenbrower* would open too wide a field. But the names of *Fiedler*, *Heinrich* and *Haase* whose works have embellished so many halls and cabinets, and whose studios are open in Trieste, must on no account be omitted.

A beautiful porcelain vase of French design and manufacture is possessed by the Signor di Burlo, presented by Louis the eighteenth of France, in gratitude for the tombs conceded to the remains of his aunts, who had died in exile at Trieste.



## A P E N D I X.

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### THE STEAM MILL.

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The first Steam Mill on the American principle was established in 1831 in the *Via dell' Olmo* by a public joint stock Company, which in 1834 was sub-let to a society of merchants who introduced stone cylinders, with a steam engine of forty horse power. In 1841 the Company created a water mill at St. Giovanni di Duino, on the river Timavus of the power of about forty horses, and in 1843 a new company embracing most of the merchants in Trieste had the two mills in activity.

By means of the improved steam machinery the combined mills possess the power to produce annually one hundred and sixty thousand tons of flour and bran. They employ about two hundred and fifty workmen, and have given a new direction to this branch of commerce in Trieste.

The Company consists of one hundred shareholders of five hundred pounds.

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### CHIOZZA SOAP MANUFACTORY.

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The establishment conducted in this name by Sig. Charles Joseph Chiozza, nephew of the founder, a Genoese who established in Trieste in 1779, is located in the handsome buildings which form the Isola di Chiozza, after its removal from the original manufactory near the Red Bridge (*Ponte Rosso*). The manufactory is large, commodious and replete with every convenience for carrying on its extensive works, which manufacture about thirty different descriptions of soap, which have gained many gold medals and honorable distinctions for their excellence, amongst other testimonials it obtained the premium at the grand exposition in London 1850, having previously had conceded the privilege of the Austrian government.

On the walls are tablets commemorative of the approving visits of many royal and distinguished persons.

There are twenty boilers and thirty four vats for the purposes of the fabric, and reservoirs capable of containing a

thousand tuns of Oil used in the process which gives employ to a vast number of workmen.

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### CREAM OF TARTAR MANUFACTORY.

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The Cream of Tartar Manufactory of Messrs. Coen and Monck in the years when there is not a scarcity of the raw material owing to the failing of the vintage, produces annually not less than two hundred Tons, which, less the local consumption, is exported to England and America, where from its purity, tested by pharmaceutical examinations, it is highly appreciated, and many of the leading commercial houses in these countries desire their supplies from no other source.

The establishment is now conducted by the son and son-in-law, of the original proprietors, and during the past year the process has been carried on by steam, giving occupation to numerous hands.

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## VALERIO'S NAVAL CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

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The supply of the Imperial and Royal Navy with uniforms, and all articles of equipment in the clothing department having been exclusively confided to the contractor Signor Angelo Valerio, the above establishment was erected in the *Via del Lazzaretto vecchio* for this object. It comprises two vast halls, one of which contains eighteen sewing machines arranged in a row, and divided by a gallery, the one portion being devoted to mechanical sewing, and the other to the finishing off of the various articles manufactured.

In the second hall are the cutters, varying in number according to the amount of work in hand, who from appropriate designs can prepare a hundred suits of clothing per day; other workpeople are occupied either in preparing work for the machines, or in completing that received from them, such as the making of button holes, sewing on buttons, and other work indispensable to be done by hand.

On the sides of the two halls are the depositories of the uniforms and other clothing completed, as well as the cloth, linen, thread, buttons, and other articles necessary in their preparation for the supply of the Imperial and Royal Navy. Two distinct entrances serve for the manufactures and the persons employed.

The number of operatives varies according to circumstances, sometimes amounting to more than three hundred, but never less than one hundred and fifty, in the proportion of thirty men, to one hundred and twenty women.

Besides the above, many articles chiefly of linen, give domestic employ to a hundred persons at their own habitation, the work being given out ready cut, and the receiver giving due security for its return.

The establishment is presided over by a Director and two assistants, and employs a head cutter, numerous tailors, and a superintendant of the machinery, as well as parties to superintend the progress of the work, and preserve order. At night the whole manufactory is lit brilliantly with gas.

The mechanism of the sewing machine works with threads, by means of a needle which falls perpendicularly, and a shuttle which works horizontally, piercing at the requisite distance on each side: the intersection of the two threads takes place in the middle of the stuff, and the tension being equally preserved by regulators, the sewing proceeds with great precision and strength.

The mechanical system is that of Singer, the most perfect hitherto known; the sewing machines are from Parisian manufactories.

In half a minute two yards of sewing can be prepared with strength and accuracy.

Each machine is capable of turning out daily,

20 Pairs of Trowsers, or

60 " " Drawers, or

18 Capotes

according to the demand of the various articles of clothing. Any amount of this description of labor can be undertaken



and executed in the shortest possible time, independantly of that of the government.

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### I. R. PRIV. STEAM CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY.

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The Manufactory now spoken of belongs to the same proprietor as the last named, and is erected in a style of simplicity and elegance on one of the gentle hills which overlook the city in the *Contrada di Cologne*, especially for the manufacture of chocolate, and all the articles required in its preparation. The desire of supplying the Navy with the prescribed nutritive and wholesome beverage, divested of those heterogenous and adulterative substances found in the importations from foreign countries, led the proprietor to the construction of the present edifice, and the purchase of the machinery requisite, superintended by parisian workmen. In furnishing a mere brief sketch of the manufactory, a minute description of the various machinery employed is needless; enough to say that the very best and most approved of systems adopted in Paris are made use of.

The mixture and manufacture of the ingredients is exceedingly simple, so that by means of a steam engine of six horse power, the operatives in the ten hours devoted to daily

labour can prepare seven hundred and fifty pounds of excellent chocolate.

The want of a similar establishment had been previously much felt, in a city where the supply of chocolate depended upon the gross and imperfect system of manipulation formerly adopted.

This fabric, furnished with all that art can require for the purpose rivals foreign manufactories in the economy of its productions, and gives a new impulse to a branch of industry hitherto too much forgotten.

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## GOSSLETH'S MANUFACTORIES.

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### 1. Chemical Productions.

*Nitre.* This manufactory which has existed upwards of twenty years produces annually about seven hundred tons of Nitre.

*Bi-chromate of Potass.* The only manufactory of this article in the Austrian empire, where it bears a price of fifty florins per centinajo, equal to five pounds English money for every one hundred and twenty five pounds of English weight.

It employs twenty men, and has a steam machine of ten horse power.

*Bi-chromate of Soda.* This is produced of perfect quality, according to the method adopted in England, so much used in the manufacture of looking glasses and soap; besides which, when ordered, is produced Sulphate of Potass and refined Nitre.

Since the abolition of the monopoly the consumption of Nitre is very considerably augmented, being used extensively in the preparation of gunpowder and the manufactory of jet, glass, sulphuric matches etc. Bi-carbonate of Potass, serves in the fabrication of chromatic yellow, this is for yellow colours of all descriptions, and for the purposes of dying.

Sulphate of Potass is used in the manufacture of Alum, and in medicine; Soda serves also for glass and soap, and Nitrate of Soda in the preparation of sulphuric acid and Glass.

## 2. Stone Tubes.

The stone employed for this purpose is that of the Carso, bored after the system of Krummer by a steam machine of three horse power, producing tubes serving for the supply of the domestic offices of houses, and also of the streets, and which are capable of sustaining a pressure of twenty atmospheres.

For these purposes they have been applied to houses in the vicinity of Trieste, and in the city itself have been laid down in one of the principal streets.

The manufactory employs ten workmen, an iron smith, and an engineer, and produces annually twenty five thousand linear feet of tubes of dimensions varying two to ten inches, besides materials for conduits.

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### STEAM-CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

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Although Trieste has hitherto not had much to boast in the developement of industrial schemes arising from a combination of causes, yet it must be confessed that amongst the fabrics which hold the first rank is that of the Imperial and Royal Privileged Stearine Candle Manufactory.

This undertaking commenced eighteen years ago under modest auspices, has gradually assumed an importance and grandeur well worthy of note. On reaching the heights of the *Cacciatore*, now the favourite route for carriage airings, leaving the *Boschetto* by the gentle ascent, cannot fail to be observed a group of buildings with lofty chimnies which serve to point out the site of the fabric indicated at *Guardiella*, in the beautiful valley of *Saint Giovanni*.

This establishment belongs to the firm of Messrs. *Slovovich, Machlig and Legat*, which enjoys a reputation equal

to the most celebrated manufactories, not only in the Empire, but throughout Europe, and can successfully compete with them both in price and quality.

Every invention of utility calculated to improve quality, or diminish price is adopted to render this establishment second to none. The manufactory by means of the mechanical apparatus of two immense steam boilers generates a power which being transmitted by the aid of a steam engine, gives motion to an hydraulic press, rendering the operations of manual labour far less difficult.

The mass of raw materials, reduced to the requisite consistency, is thus daily formed, stamped, and polished, partly by machinery, and partly by the manual labour of children, who are employed on the light work, such for example as the placing in packets ready for distribution.

Not less than thirty men, and fifty women, besides children, thus gain a honest and industrious subsistence.

The neatness, order, and good management of this establishment, cannot fail to strike the visitor. The direction is confided to Signor Machlig, one of the partuers.



## SALUTATION:

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Arrived at the termination of these descriptive pages, nought now remains but to hail the reunion which has given rise to this publication.

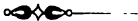
Hail! to the members of the Railway Congress assembled on this hospitable soil.

Hail! to that union of sentiment which binds them together, to their opinions, to their deliberations.

Protected by an enlightened Government, inspired by upright intentions, the wants of commerce and industry will derive an abundance of results of primary utility.

Trieste participating in these benefits, will preserve an imperishable remembrance, and will accompany with the most cordial Adieu the returning steps of those emissaries of that swift communication, which is the pivot of the commercial enterprise of the world, and of those almost miraculous means which link together the most distant regions.

The nation thus approximated will be led to knowledge, esteem, and mutual love, and this will be the glorious conquest of the spirit of Civilisation and Progress of our age.





## PASSPORT AND POLICE OFFICES. — CONSULAR RESIDENCES.

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Contrada S. Nicolò.

Office hours 9 till 4 P. M.

*Post Office.* Corner of Canal Grande.

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as those from other countries arriving by the  
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From Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Malta,  
the Ionian Islands, and all sea-borne mails,  
shortly after the arrival of the Steamers.

Newspapers and correspondence received for Eng-  
land, France and the continent of Europe gene-  
rally, till 7 P. M.

For despatch per maritime route see arrivals and  
departures of Austrian Lloyd Steamers (page 124).

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and all the leading thoroughfares.

The British and United States, Consulates will be found  
as under

Great Britain — Henry Raven Esqr. V. C.

Contrada Lazzaretto Vecchio No. 1862.

United States of America — W. A. Buffum Esqr. C.

Via del Canal Grande No. 810.

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## DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

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For *Venice*. Every midnight by swift paddle wheel steamers.

every Tuesday	}	by screw steamers.
" Thursday		
" Saturday		

For <i>Istria</i> Every Tuesday	}	at 6 A. M.
" Saturday		

For *Croatia* every Saturday do.

For *Dalmatia* every Tuesday at 4 P. M.

" Saturday at noon.

For *Albania* every Saturday at noon.

For *Greece and Smyrna* every Tuesday at 4 P. M.

via Ancona, Molfetta, Brindisi and Corfu.

For *Constantinople*, swift line, every Saturday at 2 P. M.

For *Alexandria* the 11th and 27th of every month at 10 A. M.

For *Barcelona* once or twice a month according to circumstances, touching at Bari, Messina, Palermo, Leghorn and Marseilles.

For *Malta* every fortnight, in communication with the line for Greece.

NB. During the winter months these arrangements undergo some trifling change which is always duly notified.

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## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

*of the Vienna Railway Trains.*

---

Express Train, leaves at	. . . . .	11	"	—	P. M.
Ordinary "	" . . . . .	5	"	20	A. M.
" "	" . . . . .	6	"	10	P. M.
Express Train arrives at	. . . . .	10	"	35	"
Ordinary "	" . . . . .	6	"	—	A. M.
" "	" . . . . .	6	"	50	P. M.

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## LIST OF COINS, WITH THEIR PROPORTIONATE VALUE.

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Calculations in Austrian money are easily made by an Englishman; ten Florins of the present currency *Moneta di Convenzione*, being at *Par* equivalent to L. 1. British sterling, it follows that a Rule of Three, or Decimal operation will readily give all other proportionate values.

With the month of November 1858 a new coinage will replace the present, 105 Florins of which will correspond with 100 now in circulation, each Florin being subdivided into 100 Soldi.

The new coinage and its value will be as follows.

*Gold:*

Crown . . . .	f. 13. 75	New Aust. Value 13. 6 C. M.
Half Crown . . . .	" 6. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 6. 33 "

*Silver:*

Dollar of the Union	f. 1. 50	New Aust. Value f. 1. 25 $\frac{5}{7}$ C. M.
Double " " "	" 3. —	" 2. 51 $\frac{1}{7}$ "
One Florin Piece . " 1. —	" 1. —	" — 57 $\frac{1}{7}$ "
Two " " 2. —	" 2. —	" 1. 54 $\frac{2}{7}$ "
Quarter Florin . . " — 25	" — 25	" — 14 $\frac{2}{7}$ "
Ten Soldi Piece . . " — 10	" — 10	" — 4 $\frac{5}{7}$ "

*Copper:*

Soldo . . . . .	" — 1	" — $\frac{66}{100}$ "
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Other Foreign and National Monies, not bearing legal currency, have the following value:

*Gold:*

Spanish Doubloon . .	f. —. —	New Aust. Value f. 32. — C. M.
English Sovereign . .	" 10. 18	" 9. 42 "
French Napoleon . .	" 7. 96 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 7. 35 "
Roman Doubloon . .	" 6. 79	" 6. 28 "
Genoese " . . . .	" 31. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 29. 55 "
Savoy " . . . .	" 11. 27	" 10. 44 "
Austrian Sovereign . .	" 4. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 4. 30 "
" Zecchin . . . .	" 14. —	" 13. 20 "

*Silver :*

5 Franc Piece . . .	f. 2. — $\frac{9}{10}$	New Aust. Value f. 1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	C.M.
1 " . . .	" — .40 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " — .23	"
Roman Scudo . . .	" 2. 18 $\frac{15}{16}$	" " 2. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Francescone . . .	" 2. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " 2. 6	"
Spanish Pillared			
Dollar . . .	" 2. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " 2. 3	"
Crown Dollar, or			
Crocione . . .	" 2. 30	" " 2. 12	"

The *Zwansiger* or 20 Carantani Piece, which in the new Coinage will have no legal currency, must be distinguished from that of the old Coinage of the value of 34 Austrian Soldi, which in the new will be equal to 35, that is to say with the difference of 5%, or the proportion of 100 to 105.





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